HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,244—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th, Saturday, 2 p.m.	PERSIA	7951		
6th Aug	VICTORIA	6523	EGYPT	7912
13th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
20th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
27th ,,	BALLARAT	4890		
3rd Sep.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
10th ,,	VICTORIA	6522		
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
24th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284		
1st Oct.	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
8th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
15th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
22nd ,,	ARABIA	7903		
29th ,,				

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,676	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregori, to sail on or about the 19th Aug. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. ,,

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon,	Deck,
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 100	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 433, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	27th A g. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 6th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Aug. at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 21th Aug.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,300 tons, on or about 5th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 950.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date,	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	6th	Aug. 1904.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Halg	6,716	14th	Sept. ,,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th	,, ,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

NOTICE.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD. (VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHEWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	38 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	38 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 8	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM.

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

MADRAS

AND

LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2ND,
A RUNAWAY GIRL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3RD,
THE MESSENGER BOY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5TH,
FLORODORA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH,
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.
Performance to commence 9-15 P.M.

PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH.	2086	Ahrens	30th July 1904
S. S. REICHSTAG ...	2035	Ihle	29th Aug 1904
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Peins	8th Sept 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

APPLICATIONS are invited to FILL FOUR APPOINTMENTS, of Rs. 200—300 in the Clerical Establishment of the Foreign Department of the Government of India. Only Candidates of considerable experience in Government Offices and whose testimonials are of the highest class need apply. Applications addressed to THE REGISTRAR, Foreign Office, Simla, (which should be in Candidate's own handwriting), will be received up to August 15th. Copies of testimonials will not be returned.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Damodar Lakhmidas Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1901, at 2 P. M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 15th day of July, 1904.

1. That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 9,61,000 divided into 961 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each, to Rs. 91,100 divided into 961 Shares of Rs. 100 each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling the paid up Capital of the Company, which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 900 a share on the 961 Shares.

2. That the existing certificates of the 961 shares be called in by the Directors and cancelled, and that new certificates be issued.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 25th July, 1901.

FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S BAND THE FOLLOWING MUSICIANS WANTED:

TWO FIRST VIOLIN PLAYERS.
ONE FLUTE-PLAYER,
ONE OBOE PLAYER.

For all particulars apply to THE DIRECTOR, of His Excellency the Governor's Band, Government House, Kirkee. "British Military or Ex-Military Bandsmen only need apply."

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LD.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF RUPEES EIGHT LACS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the DEBENTURE-HOLDERS that the above LOAN falls due on the 15th day of August, 1904, and the same will be paid off on the due date at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on presentation and delivering up of the Debentures duly receipted by the holders.

Interest on the Debentures will CEASE from the said 15th day of August, 1901.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 20th July, 1904.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1904, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1905.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar on Tuesday, the 23rd August, 1904, at noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th July, 1901.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS,
(ESTABLISHED 1883.)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds)

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.

Send two anna stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO EX S. S. "TIENTSIN" AND S. S. "BANCA".

NOTICE is hereby given that a quantity of DAMAGED CARGO Ex "TIENTSIN", with Marks more or less obliterated is lying at Powder Bunder, Mazagon, awaiting identification and removal. Unless claimed by NOON on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, the goods will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Company, Fort.

Bombay, 1st August, 1904.

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FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCES,
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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 1st August, 1904.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
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Steamer Point,	Aden.		

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

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RESERVED FUND	„	16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„	5,00,000

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„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

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For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
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WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

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ALBRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

GREAT AMERICAN CURE.

Send to me for a FREE SAMPLE and

PRESCRIPTION

A Minister, who formerly suffered, will be pleased to send to any sufferer a PRESCRIPTION of a sure, safe, simple and GUARANTEED CURE for NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gravel and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a guaranteed remedy and is the result of twenty years' research. To prove my words, I will send a

FREE SAMPLE

of the Medicine to any sufferer who sends me a stamped-addressed envelope, and names this paper. It will cost you nothing; so write to-day. Cure is certain. Address: Rev. THOMAS STONE, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, Inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age. HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 30.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£38	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	97 3-4	=	do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86 1-16	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 7-8	=	— 1-8
2 months hence	26 3-4	=	— 1-8
Spot in New York	58 3-8	=	— 1-4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·24	=	— 1-2
Berlin "	20·46 1-4	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 5-8	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 per cent	=	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	=	do
6 " " Fine "	3 1-8 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	=	— 7-8
7 day market loans	2 7-8 per cent	=	— 1-4
Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000		
Do. last year	300		
Exports to Great Britain	nil		
Do. do Continent	1,000		
In New York—			
Spot	10·70 unchgd		
Futures, month of July	unquoted		
Do. do. December	9·69 — 9		
In New Orleans—			
Spot	10 5-8 unchgd		
Futures, month of Sept.	9·77 — 5		
Do. do. Dec.	9·31 — 4		
Tone at close	steady		

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 30th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,984 bales.
Wheat	15,512 cwts.
Linseed	17,851 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,220 "
Gingellyseed	831 "
Poppyseed	1,576 "
Groundnuts	494 "
Castorseed	7,402 "
Rice	1,22,379 "
Myrabollams	49 "
Cottonseed	6,401 "
Mowraseed	3,491 "
Gram	1,445 "
Joowar	1,641 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Silver bullion	1,53,807
Ex s. s. Arabia from London.	

BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

Exchange—Tone steady

Bank T.T.				1-4.
Bank Demand				1-4.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight			D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do	do			1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do	do			170 1-4
Marks 3 do	do			138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight				136
Shanghai 30 do	do			189 1-2
Japan 30 do	do			149

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone, steady.

Cash	Rs. 99-4
1st Settlement 31st August	" 99-5
2nd do 31st do	" 98-13

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Ready	6	3	0			
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.						
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	3	6	to 5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	11	0			
Yellow Guzerat, eady	5	12	0			
Poppyseed.—Tone Rquiet						
Ready	6	1	6	to 6	2	0
Castorseed—Tone steady.						
Ready	25					

WHEAT.—Tone. steady.

Passi 91 per cent.	Rs. 28 1-2
Club, No. 1	Rs. 29

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 23rd July, as compared with the statement of the 30th July :—

	July 23.	July 30.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	65,16,744	48,10,982
Public Deposits at Branches	23,53,767	33,76,779
Other Deposits	6,27,43,946	6,20,79,461
Post Bills	20,037	18,930
Sundries	18,48,832	13,76,231
Rs.	9,19,80,286	9,00,59,413
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,35,77,938	1,34,91,058
Other authorised Securities	10,40,813	10,40,813
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	53,94,503	65 87,139
Loans do. do.	1,21,57,091	1 15,55,679
Bills discounted and purchased	2,05,11,013	2,12,31,411
Dead Stock	3,09,375	3,03,375
Stamps and Stationery	3,048	3,000
Balances with other Banks	7,19,562	10,07,470
Sundries	1,03,164	1,06 838
Cash	2,85,33,876	2,67,26,651
Rs.	9,19,80,286	9,00,59,413

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Holidays until Tuesdays.

Bar Silver 26 7-8

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS

(*Gazette of India*, July 30.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt W F Harvey MB, IMS are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th June.

The services of Capt W C H Forster MB IMS are placed temporary at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 13th April.

The services of Capt d'A C Brownlow, Cantonment Mag of Quetta are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment as a Cantonment Mag.

Capt T G P Lawrenson offic Cantonment Mag Deesa is appointed to officiate as cantonment Mag of Quetta.

The services of Capt H O Codrington 117th Mahrattas are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as an offig Assist Cantonment Mag.

H M the King Emperor of India has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr Peter O'Kinealy B-at-Law to be Advocate Genl for Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Mr C J Bergtheil is appointed to be Agricultural Bacteriologist at the Agricultural Research Institute and Agricultural College at Pusa with effect from th 9th July.

With reference to this Depart's Notification No 953 the services of Mr C J Bergtheil, Agricultural Bacteriologist at the Agricultural Research Institute and Agricultural College at Pusa are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 9th July.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt P F Pocock 119th Inf (The Multan Reg) is appointed to be Cantonment Mag of the Cantonment of Baroda in addition to his own duties with effect from the 8th July and until further orders.

The services of Lieut C G Ames I A are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Govr Genl in the N-W Frontier Province for employment with Frontier Militia.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col C S Wheler I A to officiate as Superint Army Clothing Bengal with effect from the 15th July 1904 vice Lieut Col H R Marrett on leave.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the I A with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India : Lieuts—Francis Edwards William Baldwin 1st Battalion The Buffs (East Kent Regt) ; double com officer 21st Pioneers, dated 9th July and Alexander FitzGerald Ramsay 2nd Batt Cheshire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Batt Cheshire Regt ; double com officer 11th Inf dated 3rd July.

Sec Lieuts—Ralph Charles Geoffrey Pollock 3rd Battn Worcestershire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Batt Cheshire Regt ; double com officer 104th Wellesley's Rifles dated 2nd July Sidney James Belton Sparling 2nd Battn Norfolk Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Royal Munster Fusiliers double com officer 29th Punjabis dated 10th July and Francis Lloyd Dyer 2nd Battn the Border Regt double com officer 93rd Burmas Infy dated 2nd June.

Sec Lieuts Pollock and Sparling are promoted to the rank of Lieut in the I A subject to His Maj's approval with effect from the 2nd and 10th July 1904 respectively.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 82 I A Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the I A with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India Second Lieutenant Stephen Usher dated 10 h June 1904.

The undermentioned Lieut of the I M S posted to the Commands noted against their names reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified Robert Kelsall Bingal—21st March John McCallum Anderson MacMillan Punjab—7th July Clifford Allchin Gill Punjab—21st March William Edward James Tuohy Bombay—18th May Terence Francis Owens Bombay—20th February Richard Francis Stee Bombay—Gordon Williams Macnachie Madras—Alexander William Montgomery Harvey Madras 21st March.

The Viceroy and Gov Gen has been pleased to make the following appointment on H Exc personal staff with effect from the 18th July To be extra Aide de Camp Sec Lieut R E Forrester The Black Watch Royal Highlanders.

Lieut L A M Jones I A 85th Carnatic Inf to be Supply and Transport officer 6th class on probation with effect from the 31st May Joined his appointment on the 8th July.

Lieut E E Forbes I A 5th Light Inf to be Supply and Transport officer 6th class on probation with effect from the 5th June Joined his appointment on the 11th July.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WOMACK—July 26. at Taplow, Bucks, John Gillam Womack. (By cable).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—July 14, at Port Blair, the wife of Mr C W B ANDERSON, Andaman Commission, of a son.
BURTON—July 18, at Gunga Gali, the wife of F H Burton, I C S, of a daughter.
COOPER—July 26, at Solon, the wife of E G Cooper, of a daughter (still born).
O'GRADY—July 25, at Badnera, Berar, the wife of J R O'Grady, Judge, Small Causes Court, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 37m. Sun sets, 6h, 35m. High water 2-14 m., 2-27a. Low water, 7-57m., 8-42a.
Damodar Lukhmidas Mills Company, 13 Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.
Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company Macmillan Buildings, 3-30 p.m.
Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Press Company, Macmillan Buildings, 4 p.m.
Football, Cooperage.
Novelty Theatre, the Henry Dallas Company.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 5-15, this evening.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam, left Bombay last night, by the Ahmedabad mail train for Rutlam.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for July :—Daily average attendance 231; admissions 2,634 ; prevailing diseases fevers and diseases of the alimentary canal.

"THE INDIAN INVESTORS' REFEREE".—We have received the first number of the "Indian Investors' Referee," a weekly journal, the aim of which is to supply information useful to all in India interested in the investment of money. That is the statement made by its conductors and there is certainly scope for a journal which may be regarded as a reliable guide to the investing public in India. "The Investor's Referee" is published by the Bombay Investors' Agency, Oriental Buildings.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the string Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master, commencing at, 5-45 p. m. to-day.

March	Constellation	Clark
Overture	La Couronne D'or	Herman
Pot-Pourri	Recollections of London	Godfrey
Idylle	Dawn	Matt
Selection	Three Little Maids	Rubens
Valse	Moonlight on the Rhine	Vollstedt

DISCIPLINE IN THE WORKHOUSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. William Butler, Deputy Governor of the Government Workhouse charged John Hoyle, with violent and disorderly behaviour, prejudicial to the discipline of the Workhouse. The evidence showed that on Saturday morning, the accused was punished for short task and afterwards as he talked too much the Governor warned him that he would lock him up. Hoyle took no heed of the warning and abused the officials. Thereupon he was locked up pending his trial. While in the cell he became so violent and riotously that he smashed his cot and dashed his water pot against the grating of the cell door. The accused in his defence said as he was persecuted in the Workhouse and locked up, he in a fit of temporary insanity, smashed the cot and the drinking pot. The Magistrate held that such conduct was subversive of all discipline and must be adequately punished. The accused was sentenced to forty-five days' rigorous imprisonment.

RIVAL SHOPKEEPERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Mootji Govindji, a shop-keeper of Ketwady, charged his neighbouring shop-keeper Alli Mitha with assault and causing hurt. Mr. Monie, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Crago, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that the complainant and the accused were business rivals, the complainant having recently opened a new grocery shop in a chawl at Khetwady where the accused had been previously trading. Since the complainant opened his shop, the accused had been abusing him with a view to provoke quarrel and also threatened him frequently. On the night of the 20th July, the accused in company of three others, all armed with sticks entered complainant's shop dragged him out on to the road and assaulted him with sticks fracturing his forearm. The accused's companions also gave him several blows. The accused in his defence said that the complainant came to his shop and created a disturbance there. He fell down and got hurt. His Worship in disposing of the case observed that it was clearly a case of grievous hurt and as such it was a cognisable offence and he did not know why the police did not take it up. The accused was fined Rs. 75 of which Rs. 30 were awarded to the complainant as compensation.

A CYCLE COLLISION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Wilkins charged Mr. Russomji Fardunji, of Messrs. B. Maganbhai and Co. doing business in Elphinstone Circle, with riding his bicycle on the wrong side of the road. The case for the prosecution was that on Saturday afternoon about 3 p.m., the accused was going along the Elphinstone Circle riding his bicycle on the wrong side of the road and thereby collided with Mr. Michael O'Connor who was coming on his bicycle, from the opposite direction. The accused stated that the accident took place at a distance of about thirty yards from his office in the Elphinstone Circle. He was going to his office, which was on his left, from the Church Gate Street and had therefore no reason to ride along the wrong side of the road as he was quite close to it. But the complainant who was coming on his bicycle from the direction of the Town Hall was not on his proper side and in order to avoid a collision the accused had to leave his proper side. The complainant too turned his bicycle on his left simultaneously and this brought about the collision. There was no policeman on the spot at the time and therefore, he (accused) went to Mr. Wilkins and made a complaint to him, but Mr. Wilkins referred him to a Magistrate. Sometime after this the police came to call him and they took him from one Chowky to another, charged him with riding his bicycle on the wrong side of the road, and subsequently let him go at 5 p. m, after a detention of over an hour. He did not know why he was referred to a Magistrate at first and charged subsequently. The Magistrate referred the complainant to a Civil Court if he had any damages to claim and warned and discharged the accused.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m, yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Maudie and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	19
D Market, Dhabi Talao, Framjee wady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	11
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	7
E Mazgon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	16
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	10	7	79
Total plague deaths to date	276,431	223,458	
Same date last year	17	0	71

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of 'Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

Monday.—Changes in pressure have been small. The depression in Central India has moved slightly westward and has filled up. The pressure is in moderate defect in south-east of the Peninsula and in slight to moderate defect on the West Coast while it continues in excess in Upper and north-east India and Upper Burma. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, and the West Coast. Rain has been more general in north-east India and showers have fallen in Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Deccan and south of the East Coast and West Himalayas. Chakrata has received 3 inches, Mangalore 2 1-2, Kotah, Cherrapoonjee, Akyab and Moulmein 2, Dibrugarh, Mercara, Karwar and Negapatam 1 1-2, Sibsagar 1, Sholapur 33 cents and Montgomery 32 cents. Light to moderate rain is probable during the next 24 hours on the Burma Coast, the West Coast, in Assam and Bengal ; showers in Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Simla and Mussoorie hills, Deccan and the East Coast. The conditions are more hopeful to-day for showers in the plains and Punjab.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sirdhana, Captain E. R. Robinson, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Calcutta via Coast Ports, reports having experienced from Vingola, strong monsoon, very high sea, hard squalls, and heavy rain to within 70 miles of Bombay.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 1ST AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton healthy.

Bhatinda.—Rain general over district. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Unusually hot. Cotton healthy, Food-grains doing well. Gingelly being sown, Sufficient rain southern districts.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Cawnpore.—Looks like clearing up. All crops, suffering from too much rain.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plant want more rain.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain much needed generally. Cotton healthy. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Broach.—Alternately cloudy and sunny. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Seasonable. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Looks like rain Break needed generally. Seasonable. Food grains doing well.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Rain much needed generally.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	30 59	32 93	33 01	25 33
Monday 1st August	0 07	00 00	0 10	0 02
Total	30 57	32 93	33 11	25 35
Total fall to 1st August '03	52 43	49 93	49 11	53 24
Total fall to 1st August '02	22 43	23 92	24 84	23 75

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In. Cts.
Monday, 1st August	0 10

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 1ST AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·93	NE	12	91·3	82·7	86	....	0·0	— 0·13
Jask	29·93	E.E	4	87·4	86·0	81	....	0·00	— 0·40
Muscat	29·93								
Aden									
Lahore	29·52	SE.		100·1	73·3				— 0·48
Sirsa	29·31	ESE		100·3	82·6		....	1·51	+ 4·56
Delhi	29·53	E	7	92·7	77·1	51	....	0·25	+ 3·25
Agra	29·50	SE.	6	89·5	70·5	61	0·05	15·6	+ 1·70
Cawnpore	29·54	ESE	15	88·8	80·8	93	....	2·47	— 13·08
Allahabad	29·51	ESE	3	91·8	81·2	82	....	13·0	+ 6·36
Jhansi	29·52	SE.	6	87·2	71·6	96	0·12	26·0	+ 7·35
Jacobabad	29·47	SSE	6	107·9	82·6	44	....	0·00	— 1·07
Karachi	29·50	SW	15	87·4	78·6	79	....	0·00	— 1·44
Jeypore	29·55	NNE	4	93·2	77·6	55	....	0·00	— 2·74
Ajmere	29·56	SE.	4	90·9	76·3	57	0·60	4·0	— 2·47
Deesa	29·59	WSW	10	94·1	79·1	71	....	4·5	— 3·19
Ahmedabad	29·60	SW	3	90·7	79·1	76	....	6·6	— 13·05
Bhuj	29·59	SW	17	89·5	77·9	86	....	1·57	— 2·00
Nawanagar	29·58	WSW	12	90·0	77·7	75	....	2·0	— 1·89
Dwarka	29·60	WSW	13	85·4	77·3	78	....	2·19	....
Rajkot	29·61	WSW	12	89·4	73·7	50	....	11·01	— 7·65
Bhavnagar Para.	29·63	W	7	91·6	77·5	71	....	2·88	— 1·00
Veraval	29·63	WSW	10	83·7	79·3	88	....	5·39	— 9·70
Neemuch	29·59	WSW	9	87·0	71·7	96	0·38	11·82	— 2·37
Indore	29·61	NW	6	82·1	73·1	88	....	9·95	— 3·67
Sangor	29·54	WSW	10	77·4	72·6	88	0·09	26·38	+ 1·73
Jubbulpore	29·48	SW	3	87·4	73·8	88	0·04	19·6	— 11·45
Hoshangabad	29·61	SW	3	84·2	72·1	95	0·04	14·55	— 9·57
Khandwa	29·6 9	NW	9	88·7	78·1	76	....	6·89	— 8·31
Raipur	29·56	W	3	89·1	74·6	82	0·29	22·1	— 5·63
Nagpur	29·59	W	10	94·2	77·1	88	0·03	13·70	+ 5·91
Amraoti	29·61	W	10	92·2	75·3	84	....	13·1	— 7·38
Akola	29·61	W	11	7	79·0	70	....	10·16	— 5·90
Surat	29·65	W	8	89·1	78·6	83	....	6·8	— 29·68
Malegaon	29·62	WNW	11	87·4	74·0	71	0·13	5·74	— 3·79
Bombay	29·64	W	16	87·2	79·3	85	0·04	23·28	— 20·98
Alibag	29·67	W	12	82·1	76·2	92	0·08	36·0	— 9·97
Ahmednagar	29·67	W	14	87·4	70·9	88	0·03	8·86	— 4·17
Aurangabad	29·63	WNW	13	85·3	69·2	74	0·49	11·7	....
Sholapur	29·66	W	3	92·2	73·0	67	0·33	8·33	+ 0·30
Ratnagiri	29·69	W	13	85·8	75·9	2	0·27	74·84	+ 8·11
Bijapur	29·63	SW	14	88·9	73·3	83	....	9·90	— 1·72
Belgaum	29·66	W	18	77·3	68·8	90	0·04	27·71	+ 3·36
Mormugoa	29·71	NNW	14	84·5	77·9	91	0·05	75·12	+ 18·88
Karwar	29·74	WSW	8	82·2	78·5	93	1·2	90·48	+ 19·83
Mangalore	29·74	W	8	78·4	72·4	93	2·38	92·25	+ 19·20
Calicut	29·78	NNE	6	78·8	71·7	91	0·49	71·61	+ 6·28
Cochin	29·80	NE	M	80·7	74·7	86	1·01	62·47	+ 11·75
Bangalore	29·75	SW	1	77·7	63·8	88	0·41	8·24	— 0·98
Hyderabad Deccan	29·63	W	7	86·3	72·2	88	0·5	10·25	— 1·05
Masulipatam	29·65	WNW	8	83·5	76·1	89	0·22	10·33	— 0·51
Bellary	29·70	W	10	89·0	74·2	75	....	4·09	+ 0·55
Cuddapa	29·71	W	6	88·2	74·8	70	0·4	5·51	— 1·61
Madras	29·65	S	6	91·4	79·4	74	....	0·79	— 0·41
Coimbatore	29·76	S	7	89·4	69·6	58	....	3·69	— 0·79
Trichinopoly	29·70	WSW	8	92·0	75·9	69	....	1·21	— 1·65
Nagapatam	29·68	SW	6	87·8	75·0	77	1·26	3·3	— 0·14
Colombo	29·79	WSW	10	83·5	77·5	83	....	18·52	+ 5·34

In column Wind, "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfall :—J. J, H.=0·01 (35·19) ; G. T.H.=0·00 (35·30) St. G. H.=0·00 (32·79) ; C. P.=0·02 (25·29)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed rather irregularly and by small amount over the whole area. The barometer is from '05 to '07 in defect of normal over the greater part of the Madras Presidency and Ceylon and at Mormugao, Karwar and Mangalore.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, United Provinces and at Jacobabad Jaipur, Calicut and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch and over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Deesa, Amraoti, Nagpur and Ahmednagar and 5° to 8° in defect at Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Saugor and Neemuch. The maximum varied from 103° at Jacobabad to 77° at Belgaum and the minimum from 84° at Jacobabad to 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain has fallen at 28 stations in various districts except Sind, Gujarat and the Punjab, out of which 15 report under a quarter of an inch. The important falls are 2·53" at Mangalore, about an inch and a quarter at Karwar and Negapatam, and about an inch at Cochin.

Weather.—The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal while to the north of Karwar it is weaker than usual. Weather conditions are however favourable for local rain over the greater part of the country except Sind and Gujarat. The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has disappeared.

Summary of Weather in the Trades Region during the week ending 30th July.

Mauritius (Latit

THE WAR
if it
EXTENDS

will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

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JERSEYS
SOCKS
UNIFORM CLOTHS
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1904.

THE INVASION OF INDIA.

WE have now published General Kuropatkin's scheme for the invasion of India and Lord Kitchener's for driving the invader back—as promulgated by the "Daily Express." One is authentic as the other—which is not saying much. As we stated the other day, the so-called Kuropatkin plan is an elaboration of that propounded by his great chief Skobeleff. Mr. Skrine, an admirer of all things Russian, has persuaded an interviewer that the thing is not a hoax, as was widely stated, that is not a new hoax, but merely a rechauffé of a hoax perpetrated on "Black and White" about three years ago. Mr. Skrine at that time claimed to have proved the report to be an entire fabrication and to have "knocked the bottom out of it" in the columns of the "Pall Mall Gazette." He is fully prepared to believe that the archives of the General Staff at St. Petersburg contain many elaborate schemes for the invasion of India, for not a keen officer of the Russian Army from the highest to the lowest, for the last century, has omitted to prepare one. It must not be supposed that on the other hand, Indian officers have not been as eager to prepare schemes of defence, for the Russian bogie has been trotted out with remarkable frequency, whenever it has been thought Great Britain was attempting to thwart Russia's designs. But Mr. Skrine would have us further believe that Russia's object in seeking spheres of influence coterminous with our own is not the conquest of India. For, he asks, what profit could she reap from absorbing three hundred millions of new subjects who are always within measurable distance of famine? In his recent addition to the "Cambridge Historical Series," Mr. Skrine recorded similar views. Russia's policy in lessening the gap between the Indian frontier and that of her own possessions, he writes, indicated a wish to gain the means of applying a counter-irritant, should great Britain thwart her designs in other directions. India with her poverty, her swarming peasant-proletariat, ever on the brisk of pestilence and famine, could have no attraction for Russia which does not yet possess a middle class requiring scope for redundant energies. We are glad that, though he does not recognise India as "Britain's Greatest Commercial Asset," he is well aware that it is well guarded on the north and north-east by an impenetrable mountain wall; and on the north-west the immense distances to be travelled by an invading host are obstacles almost as effectual. The tendency of Mr. Skrine's writings and assurances is towards lulling us into a false security. The scheme published by the "Express" may be wholly a hoax, or it may be a partial one, but it need not alarm us.

We have heard protests against the tone of the British Press, which is alleged to be coloured by the very natural prejudices of political exiles, who form a colony in London as in every European capital and by the frantic terrors of the school which sees a menace to India in each stage of the Russian advance. But it can scarcely be said that our infantile contemporary has been anxious to mislead the public. It was not in existence when the hoax, Mr. Skrine speaks of, was perpetrated, and we believe it really felt it had got hold of a good thing and that the document, for which it doubtless paid handsomely, was well worth publishing, besides being of the utmost value to the military authorities. That it is partially, if not wholly, a fraud is evident from its opening lines. "Having in view that the probability of a war with England in Central Asia exists without any doubt, I have drawn up a definite plan of our advance through Afghanistan." There is, unfortunately for Russia, grave doubt whether she will war with any country for a long time to come. But two campaigns at two or three years' interval are said to have been arranged for and as for a third, well, General Kuropatkin is alleged to have written: "There is no occasion for me to speak of a third campaign towards India, because after our first advance (to Herat, Maimana, Bulkh and Badakshan) the English would find themselves in a pitiable state in India and fifty per cent of their influence would have gone, and after our second advance (to Kashmir and Kashgar on the one hand, and Kandahar and Kabul on the other), the English would find themselves in the same state as they were in 1857, with this difference—the natives would have our support." Now Kuropatkin may have been outmatched in the Far East and have shown himself less worthy of the high opinion his countrymen have hitherto held of him, but it is impossible that he should have written anything so puerile. If the article published by the "Express" contains any idea at all of general's plan, it is evident that it contains a good deal more, and that deal is principally nonsense.

As to Lord Kitchener's scheme for the repulse of any Russian invasion, we do not suppose our contemporary intended it to be understood it was publishing an authentic document or had access to one, though the headlines may have misled the casual reader. It ventilates its own views and those of a few detached military men, but it gives not one solitary fact as to any specific measures, approved either by Lord Kitchener or his predecessors. It is not "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" that Lord Kitchener is now in India for the purpose of reconstructing the frontier defences of the Indian Army against an invasion, nor that Lord Kitchener's "new scheme of defence is to be pushed forward with the greatest vigour." And beyond that, the representations as to Indian preparations are almost as wide of the mark as is possible for them to be. Several correspondents have addressed letters to our contemporary, not having realised the true value of its Kuropatkin's scheme. By rushing into print, they have only succeeded in supplying the Intelligence Department of the Russian Army with information they were in need of. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the details of the Skobeleff plan and the Kuropatkin modification, and many another scheme beside, are perfectly well known at Simla, and not a step they are likely to take but has been fully considered and prepared for. India is not the undesirable possession Mr. Skrine makes out; nor is the invasion of India so highly undesirable as he would have us believe. Colonel Hanna came more nearly the truth, when in one of his tracts he expressed his belief that the Russian Government is fully aware of the hopelessness of any scheme for invading British India and free from all intention of making the attempt, "but so long as it shares our belief that its country and ours are natural enemies, so long will it be its aim and its interest to embarrass and weaken us in Asia. And how can it do this more effectually than by giving us, from time to time, just such sufficient cause for alarm as shall induce us to scatter our troops more and more widely and to squander more and more of our money or worse than useless enterprises!" It may be some Russian emissary sought to make a catspaw of the "Express", but we doubt it. We believe that in its desire for something startling, it outreached itself.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Since the death of Leo XIII, the diplomacy of the Vatican has not been conducted with the skill to which the statesmanship of the late Pontiff had accustomed us. The policy of Leo was to conciliate all men, and it is unquestionable that he was able to strengthen the position of the See of Rome before the world immensely. Puis X and his Secretary of State may proceed by more direct routes to their main objective than did the late Pope, but the results of this procedure do not yield the success of the diplomacy of Leo. It may in the end be a gain for the Church of Rome if it cease to have the status of a State religion in France, but for the present the threatened abolition of the French Agreement with the Vatican does not promise to enhance the position of the Papacy as a factor in international relations. The immediate cause of the rupture is the attitude of the Vatican in relation to certain French Bishops who took a more moderate view of the Government's educational policy than did the majority. They protested against the enforcement of the law against unauthorised Religious Associations, but their protest was framed in moderate and courteous language and they refused to sign the petition against the expulsion of the Religious Orders. The supporters of the Government declare that these seven or eight Bishops are the only prelates who are observing the terms of the Concordat which requires them to give allegiance to the Republic from which they receive their stipends. Rome takes a different view of their action and according to the "Standard's" correspondent has asked for the resignation of Mgr Geay, Bishop of Laval, and Mgr Le Nordez, Bishop of Dijon, while the Bishops of Rouen, Albi, Algiers, Tarentaise, Mende and Avignon have been summoned to Rome to answer for their conduct. The request for the resignation of the Bishops of Laval and Dijon violates the clause of the Concordat which provides that no prelate can be removed from his post without agreement between the Government and the Pope. Mgr. Geay did not regard the letter from Cardinal Vanutelli as official, but submitted it to the Prime Minister. The Cabinet regarded it much more seriously than did the Bishop and sent a complaint to the Vatican. The reply of the Holy See somewhat resembles the answer made in response to the French protest against the Papal Secretary of State's letter to the Powers. The Vatican stated that it completely agreed with the French Government on the question of principle and argued that it had merely given advice to the Bishops and had not issued orders. Since then the Bishops of Laval and Dijon have been summoned to Rome, the Vatican has declined to withdraw the letters, and the Bishop of Dijon has obeyed the summons. To this the Government has replied by giving the Papal Nuncio his congé, stopping the salary of Mgr. Le Nordez and threatening further measures. Bishoprics which have become vacant will not be filled, and to the gratification no doubt of those who desire to see the connection between Church and State severed, the Cabinet proposes to abolish the Concordat and the grants for public worship. Under the existing French law all religions are equal, and any sect which numbers 100,000 adherents is entitled to a grant. Roman Catholics, Protestants and Jews are, however, the only sects which receive allowances. For the current year, the estimates for religious grants amount to 42,684,933 francs. Of this a sum of 265,000 francs is allocated for administrative purposes and the rest is appropriated to public worship. Roman Catholic worship is credited with 40,681,903 francs of the total. If these grants be stopped, it will mean that the general taxpayer will be relieved of part of his present burden which will be transferred directly to the religious communities. The cessation of State patronage may mean a spiritual gain for the Church, and perhaps the Vatican may consider that worth the sacrifice which its present policy threatens to involve.

PLAGUE IN BELLARY.

Plague is increasing in Bellary and the authorities seem likely to experience difficulties in dealing with it. They are taking the only effectual means, but the people appear to be panic-stricken and trouble may follow. Their way of regarding preventive measures is that it is "harassing the poor." A shopkeepers' strike is reported and provisions are not easily procurable. A telegraphic message which we received yesterday is, we believe, a gross exaggeration of the situation, but it states that a disturbance of the peace is probable. Further it makes other assertions, we think are without any truth, but we give them, as they come, as indicating the state of feeling which exists:—"Medical Officer hostile; threatens declaration of the town as affected, and wholesale disinfection. Collector makes no inquiries, stirs not out his bungalow. Independent inquiry solicited." Both Collector and Medical Officer have difficult tasks before them and the antagonistic feeling of the people, as revealed in this message, is greatly to be regretted. Such has been the experience in most plague-centres, but the officials must do the duty Government expects of them, despite all opposition. The greatest difficulty in plague operations from the beginning has been that of saving the people from themselves. Had they been firmly dealt with, the ravages of plague to-day would have been greatly less disastrous than they are.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria, with the outward mails of the 22nd July, left Aden at 8 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

SIR EDWARD LAW, Finance Member of Council, pays a flying visit to Karachi this week from Simla.

THE Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway authorities have decided on providing a carriage dock and a ramp at Grant Road Station.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th July 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 116,935 maunds and Rs. 22,585 in the earnings.

IT is officially notified that the draft rules under the Bombay Motor Act will be taken into consideration of the local Government on September 15. Objections and suggestions must be sent in before that date.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor took his seat on the bench of the Bombay High Court with the Chief Justice yesterday. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar has been transferred to the Original Side of the Court in place of Mr. Justice Crowe, retired.

IT is understood that steps are being taken in connection with the construction of a lighthouse at the entrance to the Persian Gulf which has long been badly wanted. The light will be situated upon one of the rocky islands off Cape Musandam.

WE understand that Mr. Mahadev Rajaram Bodas, M.A., LL.B., pleader, Bombay High Court, is a candidate for the ensuing election of five Fellows, by graduates of the Bombay University, under the new University Act. The election takes place on 9th September.

IF the arrangements which are now being made for the introduction of one anna nickel pieces into the Indian Currency prove successful, it is probable that two anna nickel pieces will also be introduced to replace the inconveniently small two anna silver pieces now in circulation. Bronze is also to be tried as a substitute for copper for pice pieces, being cleaner and light.

WE drew attention a week ago to the extraordinary parsimony on the part of the Government of India in the matter of the Nowshera cantonment where regiments are expected to pay for the making of recreation grounds for officers and men in the garrison. The case is even worse than was stated, for the authorities have even refused to grant advances which could be recoverable over a series of years from the various units that would in turn do duty in the station. One would have thought that a loan of this kind would be made at once, considering the special circumstances of the cantonment, but every effort to obtain funds has failed. The matter is one which should certainly be re-opened, for we cannot believe that the orders issued have the stamp of finality.

THE Brussel's correspondent of the "Times," writing on July 13, says:—General van Heutsz, Governor of Achin, who recently arrived at the Hague, will shortly be appointed Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies.

THE Japanese of the villages in the Mussel-fishing districts make quantities of mother-o'pearl buttons in their homes. The buttons are collected by Osaka and Koke merchants, and are by them placed on the market. As the raw material is worked up where it is got the cost of transport to a factory has not to be considered and the price of the buttons is therefore very low, varying from three to eight yen the gross, or severe seventeen yen for a dozen gross (1728), according to quality. The export of these buttons is steadily and rapidly increasing, and is already in very active competition with the same industry in other countries.

THE tin mines of Malacca which with the neighbouring Dutch islands Banka and Billeton, practically monopolise the tin-market, have now rivals in Queensland in the Walsh and Tinaroo mineral fields, where a mining company, the chief one there, recently produced ore worth £24,562, while the output of another was £15,102. Latterly rich tin districts which have been discovered in the Transvaal-Bushveld 35 miles N. E. of Pretoria have attracted attention. The veins extend over a length of twelve miles. One vein lying seventeen feet below the surface, and having an ore depth of twenty feet, contains tin in the considerable proportion of 5 to 40 per cent. This mine is being energetically opened up.

ANOTHER example of how the Hungarian Opposition are treating the Civil List Augmentation Bill is afforded in a speech made by M. Ratkay during the other day's sitting of the Lower Chamber. He said:—We are not responsible for the increase in the members of the royal family. There are now 55 archdukes, but only three of them who are living in Hungary deserve allowances. If there is not money enough for all the archdukes and arch duchesses, the former should be made priests, the latter nuns. We ought not to vote a single farthing for the royal house, as there is no Hungarian Royal Household, and the King has violated his oath to rule Hungary as an independent State. Repeated calls to order had no effect upon the Deputy, who finally proposed that the Emperor-King should pay back the Civil List he has received since 1867, the money to be distributed among teachers, clergy, and railway servants.

SPECIAL attention is being paid to lead-poisoning dangers in Austria, Germany and France at the present moment. In Austria an inquiry has been set on foot by the Board of Trade which has sent out a commission to examine both State and private lead-works, and the lead-mines in Carinthia and Bohemia. A petition was presented in the German Reichstag by the union of painters, lacquerers, and other artisans in whose trade lead is used. This petition prayed that the law, forbidding the employment of colours or blending materials containing lead in articles made by hand, should be made effective. The Government stated that it had a Bill in hand for the prevention of the lead-poisoning of painters and others, which would be submitted shortly to the Reichstag. The Council of Health and Public Hygiene of the Seine Department has issued an order concerning working with lead or with lead mixtures. This gives exact and authoritative rules for the use of white-lead and all such preparations, in factories or work-rooms. The document contains regulations for workmen as well as advice to the doctors who treat lead-poisoning cases.

FOREIGN SPOTS TO TOUCH.

'TWIXT LONDON AND PARIS.

[BY CHARLES DAWBARN.]

DIEPPE knew the English a long time ago. But it was not love at first sight. On the contrary, the wooing of the Anglo-Saxon had something unpleasantly strenuous in it. The town was nearly destroyed on several occasions, and English privateers were always inflicting damage on Dieppe shipping. Nor was Dieppe merely a passive resister. When there was any bombarding of the southern ports to be done, the Dieppois were especially conspicuous. Southampton was laid in ruins by Philip of Valois in the fourteenth century, and to Dieppe the invaders carried the booty and there divided it. The town did so well out of the transaction that it began to build fortifications with the money. Thus English gold assisted, at an early period in the development of the town. Now the place could not exist without it. It has built the sea-wall, and it keeps going the great hotels on the sea-front. In the summer it is an English town. On the beach, certainly, the prevailing language is the tongue of Shakspeare. No wonder the Union Jack floats at every hotel gate, along with the Tricolour and the Stars and Stripes. At Puys, a village two or three kilometres away, Lord Salisbury passed his summer vacations for twenty years. He had a charming chalet, to which he transported his family, his servants, and his horses. He was very popular with the Dieppois. M. Brau, the chemist in the Grande Rue, remembers having had many a conversation with the distinguished Cecil. Lord Salisbury earned the character of great simplicity and amiability. Of his family, Lady Gwendolen Cecil was, perhaps, the most beloved. So Dieppe preserves an intimate link with England in its picturesque little neighbour of Puys, where, it may be remarked, Alexandre Dumas had his summer quarters for a decade.

Has not Dieppe also its hostages in the English colony, some two or three hundred strong, who abide the year through on this pleasant and kindly bit of Norman soil? Then, writes Mr. Chas Dawbarn in the "Pall Mall Gazette" one always seems to be within waving distance of London. The black funnels of some outgoing or incoming steamer are perpetually on the violet-hued horizon, and the hoarse voice of the siren speaking its friendly message from across Channel. Never out of touch with England, and only three hours from Paris, Dieppe is the half-way house of two great peoples and two world cities—a unique position, which explains, in great measure, its popularity. For this very reason it has two kinds of a season, a French and an English, according to circumstances. When the weather is very hot in Paris, people make a hurried exit, and plant themselves here. That gives a French predominance at once. Otherwise, if the heat begins gradually, people go further afield. But a country movement is to be much remarked in France just now. Fashionable persons betake themselves to their country chateaux to a degree hitherto unknown. Those who have no country seat hire one for the summer. There is more and more avoidance of crowded resorts, and more and more a disposition to seek the smaller seaside places. That undoubtedly leaves points like Dieppe more than ever to the English. This year they have come earlier than usual, and both at Easter and Whitsuntide there was a fair showing of our countrymen. Last year the highest figures were five thousand at one time. The number is likely to be increased this season if the entente stands for anything. Dieppe is a barometer of international feeling. In 1900 there were no English. At Treport, not far away, the British Vice-Consul was invited to a ball. Happily he did not go, for the Mayor made a speech in the course of the evening, and sent the hat round for the Boers. But those things are now forgotten. We have no desire to burden our remembrances with a heaviness that's gone.

With all the modernity that prevails upon the Plage, whose western end contains a Casino that is one of the finest in Europe, you have only to take a few steps to be in the midst of mediæval times. The town retains a most ancient aspect. The market people sit by the pavement on Saturdays, as Normandy peasants have done for centuries past, most likely. Their wares are displayed in wicker-baskets—cool greens, pats of butter enclosed in cabbage leaves, poultry tied by the legs, rabbits, and tremulous turkeys. Nearly every market-woman has a bright posy of flowers, gathered that morning from her own patch of garden. In the market place, dominated by the splendid old church of Saint Jacques, are innumerable stalls, gay with country flowers and containing a hundred articles that for cheapness and variety it would be hard to beat. Nor must it be imagined that they are hopelessly old-fashioned. Remnants of silks and stuffs that have been bought up by Lyons merchants, represent the latest Paris fashions, so that the English colony and the chance visitor may array themselves in stylish colours and textures at a third the ordinary price. Great bargains, indeed, can be picked up in the market and in adjoining shops; bargains in old furniture, bric-a-brac and personal jewellery. Sometimes it happens that a too great devotion to the gambling side of the Casino has its sequel in a visit to the merchant who speculates in portable property. The fish market by the side of the quays is a most interesting sight, especially at the moment when the smacks and the steam trawlers have brought in their treasures of the deep, to be "knocked down" by the auctioneer with great celerity to the highest bidder. All the old Normandy types are here: the women with capacious baskets slung across their back, hatless, or with kerchiefs drawn tight across their ears, setting off a sunburnt and strongly lined face; the men in the weather-stained clothes of the fisherman, their backs as they sit on the deep-driven mooring pins of the quay, eloquent of the rest-time of the labourer. All seem to say, "We have not changed since the days of William the Conqueror." There is more colour of antiquity in Dieppe than, perhaps, in any town which attracts with the garishness of twentieth-century hotel life. You are quite prepared to find that this good Normandy port retains its Christian faith. At the end of the eastern jetty is the figure of the Crucified, with the Virgin Mother at the foot. Processions of Corpus Christi take place each year, undisturbed by anti-Clericalism. The priest as he passes blesses the altars set up in the street and in courtyards, traversing with reverent feet the reed-strewn way upon which kneel the simple-minded peasantry. The blessing of the fleet is also one of the incidents of the opening of the fishing season. As one wanders through the narrow and picturesque byways of the old seaport, one is like enough to encounter priest, and acolyte, and thurifer, bearing the sacred emblems of the Church on some pious pilgrimage. So much for the olden aspects one of the surest charms of this delightful town. Of its modern side there is much to say. A new sea-wall holds up a handsome promenade of three-quarters of a mile from Casino to light house. It was built by the town, but, as people say, it was M. Bloch who paid for it. Not to know M. Bloch is not to know Dieppe. The genial lessee of the Casino is the incarnation of modern Dieppe. When three years ago he renewed his lease, the town exacted a dole of 500,000 francs (£20,000) in addition to the rent. M. Bloch paid without a murmur. He has gone on paying ever since spending thousands of francs in beautifying and enlarging the Casino. But he can afford it. Last year the Casino made two million francs (£80,000) profit. And the man who makes the mill go round is the British tourist, with his addiction to small but persistent gambling. Sometimes he persists too much. Not only does he find his way to the advancer of ready money on portable security, but to the vice-consul, Mr. Lee-Jortin, with a request for a free ticket home. There are no funds at a British Consulate for such purposes, though many people may not believe it. However, the stranded one is generally helped in some way or other—sometimes out of the private purse of M. Bloch, I know of such cases. He has a kind heart, the townspeople say. He has fingers in many pies. Go up to the golf links on the top of the cliff above the Casino, on of the best as well as one of the prettiest in France, and Commander Wallis will tell you that M. Bloch gives the best prize in the year, a piece of ivory carving to encourage a special industry in the town.

(Concluded on page 6.

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER" CASE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 31.

Two Russian torpedo boats and two large steamers flying the Russian war flag passed the Great Belt to-day going northwards.

Correspondents at Liaoyang report a slight artillery duel at Haicheng on the 28th instant. The cannonade was re-opened more violently on the morning of the 29th and a decisive battle is expected there.

Reuter (Tokio) says a belated report from Admiral Togo mentions an engagement at Port Arthur on the 24th when the Japanese fired three torpedoes which exploded, but the result is not known owing to the fog which prevailed. This report tends to confirm the Chinese rumour that three Russian destroyers were sunk.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that Russia's answer to Great Britain's representations regarding the sinking of the "Knight Commander" is still not received at the British Embassy, but there is no reason to believe that the assurances given to Sir C. Hardinge will not be loyally fulfilled.

Revised instructions will be sent to Admiral Skrydloff as the result of the "Knight Commander" incident.

RUSSIAN RED CROSS FUND.

The Finance Minister of Russia in acknowledging receipt of the sums collected by the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris in Bombay, requests the Bank to express His Imperial Majesty's thanks to all the subscribers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

The Rupture with Rome.

PROPOSED DISESTABLISHMENT.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The French Government has stopped the stipend of the Bishop of Dijon and will refuse to fill several vacant bishoprics and intends to propose to Parliament the abolition of the Concordat and public worship estimates.

THE LATE M. DE PLEHVE.

Burial at St. Petersburg.

The burial of M de Plehve took place at St. Petersburg to-day.

The Tsar, the Empress Dowager, the Grand Dukes and Duchesses, members of the Corps Diplomatique and the Ministers attended.

Numerous wreaths were placed on the coffin including three from the provincial Governors of Finland.

THE IN COMING MAIL

ADEN, AUGUST 1.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Victoria, with the English Mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day.

MOTOR JINRICKSHAWS FOR SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

It is understood that experiments are to be made in Simla as to the suitability of electric motors to replace cooly labour for propelling jinrickshaws.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal left Simla by tonga for the plains to-day, accompanied by Lady Fraser and staff.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

MADRAS, AUGUST 1.

The semi-final tie between the Leicestershire and the Middlesex Regiments which twice before ended in a draw was replayed on Saturday evening, before a large concourse of spectators. The Middlesex obtained a goal in the first half and the Leicesters equalised in the second half. Extra time of five minutes each way was then played without any further score. The match will be replayed to-day

A BATHING FATALITY AT MADRAS.

Yesterday evening Private W. Milton of the Leicestershire Regiment with three European assistants of Messrs Spencer and Company and Sergeant Instructor Allam, Madras Volunteer Guards, went to bathe at the Adyar river. Milton went beyond his depth and while he was sinking, Allam swam to render assistance. Milton caught hold of his legs and pulled him down. The latter with very great difficulty extricated himself, but Milton disappeared before others could render him any assistance. The body has not yet been recovered.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. CASUALS.

Last evening a match under the Rugby code was played on the Cooperage ground when the Bombay Gymkhana team opposed the Casuals. The game was very one sided, the Casuals having the best of matters. In the first half they succeeded in scoring two goals. After changing ends, the Casuals played with greater vigour and as a result added two more goals and a try to their credit. The Gymkhana men invaded several times, but were unable to score. When the game closed, the result was:

Casuals..... 4 Goals, 1 Try (23 pts.)
Bombay Gymkhana..... Nil

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1.

A public meeting was held in the Town Hall this afternoon with the Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen presiding to express sympathy with the aims and objects of the Association for the advancement of the scientific and industrial education of the Indians.

A District Committee of this Association was formed with Raja Beary Mohan Mukerjee as president, and the District Committee is empowered to appoint ward committees and to collect funds to further the aims and objects of the Association.

GOVERNMENT OPIUM SALES.

At the Government opium sale to-day, two thousand chests each of Behar and Benares opium were sold at an average price of Rs. 1,575 per chest, the total proceeds of sale being Rs. 6,300,025.

THE CHARGE OF INSULTING A LADY.

The case, in which Babu Monoranjan Bannerji, editor of a Vernacular paper stood charged of insulting the modesty of Miss M. O'Sullivan in a public street under the circumstances previously wired, concluded to-day. The accused was fined Rs. 75 or in default of payment one month's imprisonment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Lieut Lord Montgomery, 2nd Life Guards as A D C to Lieut-General Sir A Hunter commanding the forces, Bombay.

Second Lieut Barff, 1st West Yorkshire Regt, is appointed to the Army Service Corps and ordered to Aldershot.

Second Lieut Morier, the Comeronians, is permitted to resign his commission.

The following officers are appointed supernumeraries to British Battalions in India to qualify for the Indian Army:—Second Lieuts Grey the Royal Fusiliers, Bombay, to the Essex Regt; G. H. Plinston, Manchester Regiment, to the East Lancashire Regt and Lieut Logan Home, King's Own Scottish Borderers to Royal Highlanders.

Colonel Wheatley, by Colonel on the Staff, Delhi, will command the Meerut district, while Mayor General Henry is acting in command of the forces in Bengal.

Lieut. Col. Butcher R. G. A. has been posted from Singapore to the Indian establishment.

The tour of the Inspector of Gymnasia in India will be as follows:—Secunderabad 4th to 12th August; Bellary 13th to 16th August; Madras 16th to 18th August; Bangalore 18th to 22nd August; Wellington 22nd to 27th August; Belgaum 27th to 31st August.

TLe P. & O., S. N. Co's Steamer Chusan, which arrived in harbour yesterday from China, brought the following details—1 man 1st Bedfordshire Regiment, 2 native soldiers, 1 agent and 9 followers, Supply and Transport Corps, and 23 lascars, Ordnance Department.

General Gaselee proceeds on nineaty days' leave this week, General Henry officiating as Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Bengal.

Sir Benjamin Franklin's ninety days' leave will probably date from the middle of this month, and will be spent in Kashmir.

THE DALLAS COMPANY.

THE THREE LITTLE MAIDS.

Of the pieces in which the members of the Dallas Company are seen at their best, the "Three Little Maids" is undoubtedly one. Last night the Company, which promises to have a highly successful season here, produced this sparkling piece at the Novelty Theatre, and a large audience testified to an excellent performance. As with the other musical comedies in the Company's repertoire, the "Three Little Maids" is not new to a Bombay audience, but as presented last night it was as bright and fresh as ever, and the piece was probably never more attractively staged here. The artistes were, without exception, extremely successful and encores and applause were frequent throughout the evening. The three little maids were Miss Violet Frampton, Miss Alice Wade and Miss Ernestine Walter, each of whom shone brightly, Miss Wade emphasised her previous successes and Miss Walter increased the great impression she made on Saturday night. Miss Grace Desmond, a highly capable actress and singer, Miss Bertha Hunter and Misses Rose Despard, Eva Bonheur, Amy Bailey and Dolly Varden filled the picture most effectively. Mr. Percy Haydn in the humorous part of Lord Cheyne early got on good terms with the house and made one of the successes of the evening. Mr. Ritter Riley made a clever study of a golf caddie, and his singing and dancing were exuberantly received. Mr. Albert E. Rees as Brian Molyneux was admirable and sang well. Mr. Frank Cochrane is a very pleasing singer and, as M. De L'Orme, he added to the agreeable impression he had already made. As the vicar, Mr. J. Dallas had a part calling for different qualities than those we expect from him, and he filled it with the skill of a versatile actor. In the last act Miss Blanche Garbette, a talented violinist, played a solo which was enthusiastically applauded. The dressing and staging of the piece left nothing to be desired, and the whole performance was exceedingly bright and vivacious. To-night the Company will produce "A Runaway Girl."

CATASTROPHE IN KASHMIR.

HEAVY FLOODS AND DAMAGE.

We hear from Kashmir that there has been something like a national disaster upon the main trade route to Central Asia, floods having swept away the road and damaged Edwards Bridge in Kargil between Srinagar and Leh.

A glacier also has fallen in below the Sasar Pass damming the Shyok stream and causing the formation of a lake which on the 29th July, burst flooding the Nubra Valley and sweeping away part of the new road to Kasgarh.

A temporary bridge is being erected and the road repaired, but trade is at a standstill and at present only people on foot can manage to get through.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE VOLUNTEER CRUISERS.

London, July 16.—The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Newchwang states that General Oku's main force is waiting at Sun-kia-tsen, half-way between Kaiping and Tashi-chiao, while large and encircling movements are being conducted by the remainder of the Japanese forces with a view of preventing a Russian retreat to Hai-cheng.

The Japanese troops have appeared at Tchindjin in connection with General Kuroki's attempt to envelope Mukden.

A Russian volunteer steamer in the Red Sea, which passed through the Dardanelles as a hospital ship, is now flying the Russian navy flag.

London July 17.—In commenting upon the action of the Russian volunteer steamer "St. Petersburg" in overhauling a British vessel the "Times" says that Russian cruisers are taking little trouble to stand well with neutrals. It complains that the character of the "St. Petersburg" is a highly equivocal one, for though it is now exercising the rights of a warship it may resume the part of a merchant vessel if it experiences a difficulty in coaling.

London, July 17.—The Japanese headquarter staff deny that the Japanese had 30,000 casualties on the 10th and 11th inst. in the vicinity of Port Arthur, as reported by Admiral Alexeieff. They declare that on those dates not a single shot was fired near Port Arthur.

Admiral Alexeieff reports that on the 3rd and 4th inst., the Japanese lost a number of fortifications at Lun-san-tan, near Port Arthur. The Russian cruiser 'Novik' and a number of gunboats and torpedo-boats proceeded to sea from the harbour and bombarded the Japanese flank. According to Chinese accounts the Japanese are estimated to have lost 2,000, while the Russians had two officers killed and five wounded. The latter included Prince Cantimouroff and Colonel Reuss, the aide-de-camp and chief of staff, respectively, to General Stossel, Commander at Port Arthur. Thirty-seven men were also killed and 47 were wounded. On the 6th the Russians occupied Lun-san-tan Pass, and two officers and 21 men were killed. On the 9th the Japanese ceased advancing, and commenced fortifying.

General Rennenkamp, of the Russian force, was wounded in a sharp engagement near Suma-tse.

General Sakharoff reports that on the 13th inst. a reconnaissance was made by the Russians in the Tien-saki Valley. The Japanese were expelled from two very strong position at Tsing-zia-taum.

The Russian gunboat Sivoutch tried to leave the harbour at Newchwang, but returned owing to the presence of Japanese warships outside.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg declare that numerous reconnaissances have proved that the Japanese have only left a curtaining force at Tashichiao and Kaiping, and that they are making a turning movement through the hills to the eastward, their objective being Haicheng.

There are persistant rumours at St. Petersburg that the Russian cruiser "Novik" 3,000 tons from Port Arthur, has run the blockade and joined the Vladivostock squadron.

The Japanese landed two more army divisions and 50 guns at Dalny on July 2. The Japanese are now repairing the docks, the electric light stations, and the railway at Dalny.

HEAT WAVE IN EUROPE.

London, July 17.—A great heat wave has passed over England and the Continent. The temperature registered 150 deg. in the sun in London and 85 deg. in the shade.

THE P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS.

THE "Pioneer" writes:—The public can scarcely have failed to notice that since the announcement of the extension of contract granted to the P. and O. Company, the mail steamers have never reached Bombay on a Friday morning. Even the fastest vessels only arrive on Saturdays, and this although the monsoon is with them. It is quite true that this is in strict accordance with the current contract, but for many years past it has been customary for the mails to be landed on Fridays for many weeks in the year. It is surprising that the Chambers of Commerce, as representing the commercial community have not made any representation to Government on the subject, but this will assuredly come if the present practice is persisted in. Passengers, who pay high rates for their berths, have undoubtedly a right to complain, but their number is small at this time of year and hence probably their silence. The question naturally suggests itself as to whether Saturday is to be the day of arrival, in the busy months of the cold weather, in fact right up to the end of January next, when the new arrangement will come into force. Considering the large subsidy granted by the State and borne by the Indian taxpayer, it seems impossible that Government can remain indifferent much longer to the delay on the weekly voyage between Aden and Bombay. The P. and O. Company are certainly not consulting their best interests—in view of future contracts—in thus deliberately giving India a worse service than that to which the country has become accustomed. The inconvenience may be only for a few months, but it is none the less pronounced.

A DOUBTFUL MURDER.

MR. H. S. PHADNIS, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in April last, convicted Sanjiwa bin Nagappa and another, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced them each to five years' rigorous imprisonment, of which fourteen days were to be in solitary confinement. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The two appellants and two other accused were charged in this case with the murder of one Bhimappa, and abetment of the murder. Accused No. 1 was the son-in-law of accused No. 2. Owing to a land dispute and to the deceased's criminal intimacy with No. 2's wife, No. 2 and his wife had taken up their residence with No. 1 in his village. On the 16th February, the day of the murder, Nos. 3 and 4 fetched the deceased from his house, ostensibly to go to Kamatgi on business. The deceased went with them, carrying his axe as usual. At noon Nos. 3 and 4 were seen in company of the deceased and they told a witness they were going to their field to pick cotton. They, however, were alleged to have gone to the house of No. 1, and to have suggested murdering the deceased, whom they said they had outside. It seemed that a conspiracy to murder deceased with his own axe was planned. He met his death about sunset the same day in the field of No. 1. There were no eye-witnesses of the murder. One Yellapa, on learning of a cry, went in the direction of No. 1's field, and met Nos. 1 and 2 coming at a run. On going to a particular spot, Yellapa found a man lying face downwards on the ground, but from fear he did not approach him. In the morning he informed the patel, who went to the place and saw No. 1 carrying a bundle of blood-stained earth towards the river, and marks of a struggle on the ground. Early one morning after the arrest of Nos. 1 and 2, they took the police to a place on the other side of the river, where No. 1 pointed out a spot in which the deceased had been buried. The surface mud was removed, and below was found a corpse which the deceased's wife identified as her husband's. The first two accused afterwards took the police to the scene of the murder and showed them a bundle of blood-stained earth, and a piece of an axe-handle. No. 1 produced the axe blade from a heap of jowari stalks close by. From information received, Nos. 3 and 4 were also arrested as being concerned in the offence Nos. 1 and 2 had made confessions before a Magistrate. The Sessions Judge said he felt considerable difficulty in deciding the case. There was no direct evidence on the factum of the act constituting the offence, and the circumstantial evidence was to a great measure imperfect and obscure. After giving his best consideration to the evidence, he acquitted and discharged Nos. 3 and 4. He convicted Nos. 1 and 2 as above mentioned, and sentenced them each to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances dismissed the appeal.

JABALPUR NOTES.

THE weather is and has been all that can be desired, writes our Jabalpur correspondent. We have had seasonable rain and pleasant breaks which afford cultivators the opportunity of weeding and touching up their fields.

Litigation is not over brisk, but crime seems to be rife and keeps the Police, the Magistracy and lawyers very busy indeed. The grounds in front of the Town Hall are being levelled and laid out and the basement for the Victoria Memorial, which is a beautiful statue of our late beloved Queen, is being built. But when the statue will be set-up and when it will be unveiled is a question that even those in the know will not or cannot answer.

The Cantonment Magistrate has issued notices to all house owners within Cantonment limits calling upon them to put their fences around their compounds in order, or to build compound walls within a certain time, and he is having walls of several fanciful patterns built within the Cantonment Courthouse limits to enable landlords to select from. There can be no doubt that, if the long neglected live fences around the several compounds in Cantonments are repaired by having gaps filled up and the hedges trimmed and cut down to a uniform height, there will be a marked improvement in the whole place, but I am afraid that, as matters have been allowed to slide for so many years, landlords will find it difficult to lay out such large sums in lumps for the putting in order of fences and building compound walls.

The members of the Social Club gave a concert and dance at the Railway Institute on the 29th which was a huge success, both financially and otherwise. Mrs. Clifford, wife of Mr. Chifford the Station Master of Jabalpur, who is an accomplished pianist and a trained singer (trained by the same Master I believe to whom Madam Alice Gomez owes her success) organized and elaborated the concert. The following was the programme:—

Piano-forte Duet—Diabelli.
Mrs. Clifford & Miss Cosserat.
Song—"Sing me an English Song."
Mrs. Hopson.
Mandolins & Piano, "La Serenata."
Mrs. Clifford & Miss Rooke.
Vocal Duet—From "Iolanthe."
Mrs. Clifford & Miss Daisy Anderson.
Song—'Link Divine" with Violin Obligate.
Miss Daisy Anderson.
Miss D'Silva, 1st Violin.
Miss Nina Anderson, 2nd Violin.
Mandoline & Piano—"Svengali."
Mrs. Clifford & Miss Rooke.
Song from "Chinese Honeymoon."
Mr. Smith.
Song (Italian) "Non E'ver."
Mrs. Clifford.
Song "Kathleen Mavourneen."
Miss D. Anderson.
Chorus—Plantation Song "Good Night."
The Company.

Where every person who took part in the concert did so well, it would be hard to award individual praise, but the following performers deserve special mention. Mrs. Clifford for her mastery of the Pianoforte and excellence of her singing, Miss Daisy Anderson for her sweet and correct rendering of the songs she sung and especially for the utter indifference of her individuality as distinguished from her desire to give the audience the full benefit of her vocal prowess. Miss Nina Anderson, as a violinist secundus, her manner of bowing was much admired Mrs. Hopson sang sweetly. Miss. D'Silva was all there, as Violinist Primus. Mr. Smith was as funny as he always is and kept the house in fits of laughter with his comic songs—Miss. Rooke was Al. on the Mandoline. I must not forget to mention Miss. Cosserat who played the accompaniments to almost all the songs. This young lady is a Trinity College for itself. Apart Graduate and that alone speaks from the object with which the concert and dance were got up i.e. to add to the funds of the Social Club, the hospitality dispensed was on a liberal scale for some of the members, especially Mr. and Mrs. MacMarquies and Mr. and Mrs. Macguire contributed largely towards refreshments, and personally attended to everything connected with that department. All praise is due to the members of the Social Club for the successful and enjoyable evening they afforded the public of Jabalpur, and may they come forward again and again in like manner,

OBJECTIONABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Passing along Churney Road this morning, I saw two bills of the same tenor displayed on the walls of a building. The contents were detestable—violating even the least stringent ideas of public modesty. Couched in Sanskrit technicalities, mixed with Gujrati expositions, their meaning, however, was quite plain to the average reader. I send you a copy in part of the brazenfaced ignobility, as it stood there staring at whomsoever that had the curiosity to view it from any point. By this I do not wish to offend your taste, but I believe the very first glance at this model of decency will make you look about for the "Penal Code," which may be containing some "news" for circulators of such nude publicities. My object in writing this letter is to invite the attention of the proper authorities, who can and must suppress this type of full-length portraits that are their (i.e. of the portraits) own condemnators. The same twin-poster was visible further on, and a third double graced the entrance of a street off Girgaum Road. Subsequent coincidences revealed to me a few more similar broad-casts seeking prominence by favor of the friendly walls from one end to the other of the Girgaum and Kalbadevi Roads, not to say of the dozen side-streets and cross lanes on either side. At Kalbadevi itself edifying proclamations painted in unambiguous language might be studied for a moral, and a legal sequence. How many and various, must be these revolting exhibits hand-billed and placarded throughout the Native Town, is a question with the simplest answer. This leads me to a corresponding story which is to be regretted for being a fact now too well-known. I refer to that refinement of taste and discretion which enables the majority of our Vernacular Papers to appreciate the actual "value" of this class of advertisements, which they freely put up in their columns day after day in fairly attractive type. Most of these journals know that they are doing wrong for the sake of their own interests, while the rest are presumably simpletons. One "leading" Daily, however, not long ago proclaimed right earnestly against this pernicious form of vulgarity that so "shocked its moral sensibility, invited the ignorant to unknown paths, and put to blush the youthful innocence of the sons and daughters of the very subscribers of those contemporaries." The writer went so far as to challenge the vigilance of the Argus-eyed Police, in that it would not clap its ever handy irons on those guilty writers. This editorial thunder was but recently echoed back amidst the serio-comical showers of one of its weekly contributors. But both these satires had apparently been bathed profusely in the Lethian stream, for there was all along a beautifully simple unconsciousness of the dry fact that while they lashed the offenders so "liberally," in diverse columns of the same issue, a direct evidence of the so-called difficulty of preaching and practising alike was ready standing to hoist the engineer with his own petard! Blissful ignorance, or piety overdone!—But this was in passing only. The purpose of this letter is as stated before to tempt the effective surprise and arrest of the growing obscenity in question by the Powers, that alone are able to subvert what is illegal and, in the present case, immoral.—Yours, &c.

ARDESHIR D. MASTER,

Grant Road, July 30.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

THE M. B. B. S. DEGREE.

LAST evening a meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held, in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghir Hall of the University, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

There were two letters from Government submitted for the consideration of the Senate. One of them related to the subject of the M. B., B. S. degree, and the other to the subject of raising the standard of marks for the practical examination in the First and Second Examinations in Medicine. Three notices of motion had been given in relation to these subjects, but as the usual sixteen days' time had not been given to the Fellows to consider them, the Hon Mr. C. H. Setalwad raised a point of order as to the validity of those notices. A short discussion took place on the point. The Vice-Chancellor, in disposing of the point, remarked that the discussion showed that their bye-laws were imperfect, and that necessity existed for amending them. As to the motions before the meeting, the Vice-Chancellor said, under the rules, he was disposed to decide that they could not discuss them either at this meeting or at an adjourned meeting. It would be necessary therefore, to summon another meeting.

The Senate accordingly adjourned.

SURAT NOTES.

Our Surat correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—There is practically no rain still. The weather is cool, clouds and sun alternate with a brisk frequency, and the appearance is altogether like one we generally have at the beginning of the winter season. During this week we have had a few drops now and then, but not even barely enough to lay the dust. The total up to date is 7-28.

Plague is steadily on the increase in the city. From the 23rd to the 29th seventeen plague cases have occurred, the total mortality being 193. There is no proper death registration, and deaths from plague are considerably underrated. The mortality is nearly four times greater than at this time last year. Practically the whole city is infected, and the outlook appears to be bad enough already.

Mr. Fardunji Cooverji Taraporewala, C. I. E., Superintending Engineer N. D., who was here on inspection the whole week leaves this for Bombay to-night.

Mr. H. L. Hervey I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge, Surat, will proceed to Ahmedabad to institute on enquiry in regard to allegations of corruption made against one of the members of the Subordinate Judicial Service in that district.

Mr. Dossabhai M. Kothawala, Mamlatdar of Chikhli, will proceed on leave for two months. The Collector has recommended Mr. Rangildas Girdharlal, his Head Clerk to act in his place.

The local Municipality at their meeting on Monday last appointed Mr. Kharsetji F. Karaka to be Head Accountant on probation for six months. Mr. Karaka is a retired Government Accountant, having served as Head Accountant at Surat, Broach Kaira, Thana, Belgaum and Nasik. His nomination as Accountant in the local Municipality has been received with general favour. The two other appointments made are that of Mr. Limki, as Engineer of the Water-Works, and of Mr. Amritlal Vithaldas, as Engineer of Works. Since the appointment was made, the last named gentleman is reported to have accepted service in a Native State. The Municipality will have to appoint a new man as Engineer of Works. The post carries a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, and an experienced Civil Engineer is required.

In the case of a complaint for defamation made by one Sayed Sadrudin against two other Mahomedans, the City Magistrate, in giving the Court's finding, found accused No. 1, Ahmed Mahomed, guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in the alternative to undergo three months' simple imprisonment. The fine was paid. The second, accused who is the manager of the "Gulzare Shahbi" Printing Press, in Bombay was declared to be innocent, and was acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Pranshanker Tripurashankar, Inspector of Police, Surat city, who was on furlough for two years has been appointed District Police Inspector at Kaira on completion of his leave. Mr. Pranshankar proceeds to Kaira to-day. Being poorly in health he intends, it is said, shortly to retire from service.

The annual general meeting of the Andrews Library was held on Friday last under the presidency of Mr. H. L. Hervey, the District and Sessions Judge. The accounts which show a balance at the end of the year of over Rs. 10,000 was adopted. The committee of management of the Library for the new year was appointed and it includes Mr. Hervey to be the President, the Rev J. Shillidy to be Secretary and Treasurer, and Messrs. Vandshankar Tuljashankar, Madhuvachram Balvachram, Bomanji Edalji Modi, Aderjee Jeevenjee, Thakoreram Kapilram and Ganpatram Anupram Travadi as members.

CLAIM BY A MEMON WIDOW.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell at the High Court yesterday, disposed of the case in which Halimabai, widow of Usman Alarakhia sued Jambubai, widow and administratrix of the estate of Abdul Karim Usman, for the recovery of Rs. 5,000, from the share payable to Abdul Karim in the estate of Usman Alarakhia, his father. The claim was made in virtue of an agreement made between the plaintiff and her son Abdul Karim on 24th November 1899. The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate General with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lowndes with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the defendant.

The case for the plaintiff was that Usman died leaving him surviving four sons—Sidik, Abdul Karim, Abdul Rehman, and Abdul Aziz; a widow the plaintiff in this suit; one daughter, and the widow of a predeceased son. He left a will dated 20th April 1880, probate of which was granted on 23rd May 1887 to Sidik Usman, Jakaria Moledina, and Pirmahomed Alarakhia, the three executors named in the will. The testator left property valued at about Rs. 1,35,000. After making certain bequests out of it, he left it in equal shares to his four sons. All the executors died in or before 1898, including the son Sidik, who was an executor. Of the remaining sons Abdul Azis died in 1889, and Abdul Rehman in 1898, without attaining majority, and their shares in the estate became vested in their mother, the plaintiff. On 26th September 1899, Abdul Karim, the remaining son, obtained letters of administration of the unadministered estate of Usman. By the agreement dated 24th November 1899, Abdul Karim agreed with the plaintiff about letters of administration which were designated in the document as "double probate," to give to the plaintiff Rs. 5,000 in consideration of his natural love and affection, immediately on the distribution of his father's (Usman's) estate among the parties entitled to it. Abdul Karim died on 27th February 1901, leaving behind him surviving Jambubai his widow, and plaintiff, his mother. The Rs. 5,000 would be devoted by the plaintiff to some charitable purpose or other. The defendant lived outside the jurisdiction of the Court.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment, said this was a peculiar case requiring a careful consideration of the facts. Curiously enough, it was not stated in the plaint when Sidik died, but from the plaint in another suit (No. 247 of 1892,) it appeared in 1892, leaving a will of which Haji Jonas Fazal was executor. On 9th October 1897 Abdul Karim attained majority, and on 2nd October 1899 he applied for letters of administration "de bonis non" of Usman, and the plaintiff was served with a citation. On 22nd November 1899 double probate of Sidik's will was granted to Abdul Karim and on 24th November 1899 the agreement in question was executed. Letters of administration "de bonis non" of Usman were granted to Abdul Karim on 1st February 1900; he died on 27th February 1901. The position of the parties on this date appeared to be clearly this:-Plaintiff as the heiress of her two sons was entitled to two-third of the remaining moveable perty of Usman, for Sidik had been paid his share in it, and to half of the immoveable property to which she was entitled; the remaining one-third of the moveable property belonging to the estate of Abdul Karim and the remaining half of the immoveable property being divisible between the estate of Sidik and of Abdul Karim, the plaintiff would be clearly entitled to the letters of administration of the estate of the two sons Abdul Aziz and Abdul Rehman whose heiress she was. On 24th November 1899, when Abdul Karim had just got double probate of Sidik's will, the plaintiff had clear valid claim to have letters of administration to the estate of her two sons granted to her. If this was so, there was perfectly good consideration for the agreement. There was no question as to the "bona fides" of the agreement, as the plaintiff had a real claim. It was proved Abdul Karim was on the most affectionate terms with his mother, with whom he lived, and the mother was a woman of religious feeling. There was, therefore, nothing improbable in Abdul Karim in consideration of his getting the management of this considerable property, agreeing to give to his mother Rs. 5,000, a handsome sum no doubt, but not in any way too much. Of course, it appeared at first sight doubtful in the agreement about the words "double probate of Haji Usman," but when the other circumstances were taken into consideration, it remained no no longer. Decree was entered for the plaintiff, each party to bear their own costs.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 23rd July:—Carl Jost, engineer, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo street, Fort, Bombay, for improvements in hot air engines. Tom Settle, assistant in Gas Works formerly of Haven Villa, Haven Banks, Exeter, but now of Thornleigh, Alphington road St. Thomas, Exeter, and William Albert Padfield engineer and manager of Gas Works, of Southernhay, Exeter, for improvements relating to the manufacture of coal gas. The Electric and Train Lighting Syndicate Limited of 112, St. James street, of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, for improvements in power transmitting devices. Maximilien Kotyra, electrical engineer, 23, Avenue des Ternes, Paris, France, for improvements in key-board telegraphic transmitters. George Laird electrical engineer of Greylands, Ashton-on-Mersey, and John Percival Todd, electrical engineer of 21, Seven street, Stretford, Lancaster, England for improvements in controllers for electric motors and other apparatus. C. M. Roy, civil engineer, Satinath Villa Nayagaon, Aminabad, Lucknow, for improved loading of bricks in kilns for brick burning. Seymour Wentworth Bonsall manufacturer of 313 West 15th street, city county and state of New York for improvements in combination hangers. Harry Roberts, engineer of Thompsons Cross, Scaley bridge, near Manchester, Reuben Entwistle, brick and tile maker of Stonesclough near Manchester and Arthur Roberts engineer of 3 Chambers road, Southport, England, for improvements in rollers for cotton gins or other analogous purposes.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Half-year's Trade.

THE COPPER MARKET.

COTTON TRADE TOPICS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

THE Board of Trade returns for the month of June show that our over-sea trade in general has continued fairly steady. There has been a slight decrease for the month in the declared value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, due to a diminution in the foreign takings of the raw materials, noticeably cotton and wool, handled at our ports, partly counterbalanced by increased takings of imported metals and manufactures thereof, foreign cotton goods, apparel, and miscellaneous articles. The imports of foreign commodities, however, again show a substantial gain of £1,901,234 as against June last year, and £2,531,469 as against June, 1902; and the exports of British and Irish produce also show approximately equivalent gains, the increase in value for the month being £1,797,810 as against June, 1903, and £2,817,387 as against June, 1902. The tendency to higher prices which has been one of the noteworthy features of a period of general complaint of unremunerative trade doubtless accounts for the higher values. In some respects this upward tendency, noticeably in the case of English wools, is very interesting and satisfactory, as it is causing farmers to rejoice.

On the whole, though no very marked improvement in the general condition of British trade and industry is reported, the Board of Trade figures combine with the brighter weather to promote a more cheerful tone than was lately heard, and in the agricultural districts in particular improvement during the latter part of the year is being predicted with some confidence. On the total increase in the value of the imports during June as against June, 1903, nearly half a million is accounted for by the foodstuffs group, there having been again large supplies of wheat from Russia, Argentina, British India, and Australia, while the American grain trade has been relatively small and the Canadian trade not up to last year's shipments. Other branches of the food trade show contraction. Nearly three-quarters of a million sterling increase is shown in the value of the raw materials and part manufactures imported in June, representing the higher price of raw cotton and wool and also an increase in quantity; it is noticeable that Australia is again sending more wool, but there is a marked decrease from South Africa and also from Argentina. The wool trade is just now presenting some interesting changes. The imports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured show an increase of £654,374 for June as against the corresponding month last year, and an increase of close upon a million sterling as against June, 1902, iron and steel, yarns and textile fabrics, chemicals and dyes, and miscellaneous articles having been the most active elements of the movement. Turning to the details of the export movement of British and Irish produce and manufactures, a diminution in the value of the food exports of £69,576 is seen; an increase of £301,211 in that of the raw materials, this amount representing coal mainly and an increase of no less than 1,555,602 in the value of the manufactured group. The latter encouraging gain represents mainly cotton goods—which are, of course, higher in price than last year,—machinery, woollen and worsted fabrics. It is worthy of note that while our exports by parcel post have been expanding our imports have been diminishing.

Copper has followed the general tendency of all staples to become cheaper and the future course of the market is a matter of some interest. Besides the general tendency towards the cheapening of all staples there is a peculiarity about copper which must assist the downward movement in its value, and, curiously enough, this peculiarity is rarely recognised by those engaged in the copper trade. We hear talk of the production and consumption of copper and of the supplies resulting from these movements, just as we hear talk of the production and consumption of wheat, wool, or cotton; but few realise that while wheat and wool and cotton are actually consumed and come no more back into the market, copper is not so consumed. The half-million tons of new metal turned out of the mines during 1903 may have appeared to go into consumption, but nevertheless it was not consumed. Only that small proportion of the output which is employed to make sulphate and that still smaller quantity which is used for copper paints is really immediately disposed of. Nearly all the rest of the metal is simply out of sight for the moment; and, being out of sight, it is apt to become out of mind. The invisible copper supply has, however, a very serious bearing upon the future prospects of copper prices. That the quantity of copper in active employment in the world's industries is likely to increase may be admitted, but it is difficult to believe that the increase in production or the increase in the industrial demand can proceed at the same rate as hereto fore for any great length of time. There are many who believe that we are nearing the maximum of copper output, if we have not already reached it; but this view is scarcely supported by the past history of the metal. The total quantity of copper produced by the world has increased steadily, and the great probability—amounting almost to certainty—is that it will continue so to increase, although not at the same rate as formerly. Whether the world is wasting its old copper so fast as to be able to absorb new copper at a steadily increasing rate may be fairly questioned. If it cannot we must necessarily see a very much lower range of values so that consuption many be stimulated to the utmost. Such a range of values will, after all, only be in accordance with the general rule to which reference has already been made.

It may be confidently assumed that as values come steadily down further schemes in which copper plays a prominent part will come into operation. It may be usefully remembered that electrical work absorbs more than half the total output of new copper, and that all that large part of such work which is concerned with the bringing of power from great distances depends very greatly upon cheap copper. With inexpensive conductors the schemes may be made to pay; with conductors that cost between £70 and £80 per ton they cannot be made to pay, except within certain limited distances. Hence, with copper ranging between, say, £30 and £35 per ton, a number of these schemes would come into operation and delay further reductions in value. Electrical mechanical work is also practically in its infancy, and a large development of this branch of engineering is certain, but in this connection it is necessary to bear in mind that wherever electrical machinery displaces steam machinery, although it may absorb new copper, it also releases the metal which was formerly employed in the more old-fashioned constructions.

We have heard a good deal lately of the growing of Sea Island cotton in the West Indies, but perhaps few are aware that the cultivation of Sea Island cotton in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida is less than it was, as a considerable quantity of the land previously planted with it is now being used for Upland cotton, which finds a readier market. Advices to hand by mail state that the plants of the growing crop of Sea Island cotton, although they have improved lately, are not up to the standard, and the outlook is for a further decrease in yield. The crop in sight up to June 1 was 74,312 beles, against 102,537 at the corresponding time last year and 82,412 in the previous year. Exports this season have decreased very largely, for so far Great Britain has taken 15,061 bales, the Continent 2,937, and the American mills 18,415 bales less than for the corresponding period last season.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, in their "Cotton Letter" of July 5 say:—"Normal conditions, and more healthful conditions, appear to be establishing themselves in the minds of the trade, and the wild frenzies of the past season are happily being replaced by a more sober, conservative view of the situation. The manufacturer has been the salvation of the market from the wild orgies of the speculative fever and the shortage

of the crop does not—at any rate so far—appear to cause a ruffle in the patience of the spinner. The exceptional progress of the new crop is, of course, largely the reason for this calm, and while a few belated shorts may be juggled during the summer, the general trend of prices for the new deliveries will follow the legitimate direction of demand and probable supply. And advices of the growing crop are most favourable." Late advices from Texas are said to indicate an unprecedented yield, and "the fantastic prices of last winter fade into the past." Sharp rallies on crop scares are foretold, but at the time of writing Messrs. Hubbard thought that any persistent revival of activity on the bull side was unlikely.

The H. B. Claflin Company, in a circular dated July 14, express the opinion that the buying power of the United States is not crippled but only in abeyance owing to the steady resistance of buyers to the high rates. The outlook, it is said, is favourable to a large development of trade, for which, however, the preparations are so far behind hand that the cotton market may look for some stimulus presently. Messrs. Claflin recall that the policy of drift pursued at the commencement of last season was disastrous to those who were assured of a large crop, and they suggest that the present season may furnish an analogy. The export demand continues to be small, but this may be taken as an element of prospective strength.

The war in the Far East has already caused a boom in the Russian linen trade, and it is said that nearly all the products of the Russian looms are being despatched to Manchuria for the use of the army. It is further stated that some of the merchants in the North of France and in Belgium cannot get delivery of goods on order from their agents in Moscow and St. Petersburg. For this reason the Continental linen manufacturers anticipate an improvement in the demand for their goods, as Russian competition is for the moment negligeable. The flax crop in Belgium and Holland gives great promise, and it is expected that it will be the best that has been grown for many years past. The plant is both thick and long, and pulling operations have already commenced in the more southern provinces.

The official statistics relating to the wine trade for the half year show a continuance of that contraction which, for various reasons, has been a specially interesting feature of current trade figures for some years past. According to "Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular," the complaints of poor trade by all connected with the wine business have been so continuous that had the Board of Trade returns been at all flattering it would have been surprising. The June statement of the clearances from bond, however, shows a continuance of the decline recorded during the previous five months of the year, though on a slighly narrower scale. In French descriptions of wine the falling off for the month was 141,992 gallons, the decrease for the expired portion of the year being now 743,659 gallons in French wines alone. The falling off in French still wines in 634,062 gallons for the half year, and there is a decrease in French sparkling wines of 109,597 gallons for the same period. It is evident that neither claret nor burgundy have yet regained their former popularity. The quoted authority attributes this remarkable fact to a displacement of French red wines by whisky as a beverage owing to a restriction of the spending power of the nation. That is quite obvious to every tourist at this time of the year who looks round the table d'hote. To some extent also Australian and other similar wines are competing with the French production. A fact not to be overlooked, moreover, is the decadence in the quality of Bordeaux wines recently as compared with the wines of twenty-five years ago. It is believed that the consumption of champagne has fallen off in private rather than in hotels and restaurants. Turning to other than French wines, port has also continued to lose favour this year and now shows a decrease for the expired six months of 151,737 gallons in the clearances as compared with the corresponding half of 1903. Much is said to be hoped as regards the future popularity of this wine from the vintage of the current year. The clearances of Spanish red and white wines show increases of 13,741 gallons and 9,344 gallons respectively for June, but both descriptions still show a decrease for the expired portion of the year—Spanish red to the extent of 134, 589 gallons and sherry to the extent of 25,424 gallons. There has been evidence of a rather increased demand for Australian and Italian wines during the past month, and generally wines from the colonial and minor sources of supply continue apparently to gain on those from France, Portugal, and Spain.

As regards foreign and colonial spirits, an increase of 4,797 gallons in the clearances of brandy is recorded for June, which is the more noteworthy as the brandy trade has lately been in a state of something like a crisis, and was expected to be much prejudiced by recent exposures of the sale of an article as brandy which was not made from grapes. There was meanwhile an important falling off in the clearances of rum, but a gain of 108,813 gallons is nevertheless shown for the half year, a matter of some importance to the West Indian trade generally. The clearances of foreign plain spirits, Genevas, and liquours show a decline of 84,535 gallons for the month and of no less than 489,338 gallons for the half year, which is regarded as proof that home-made spirits, whisky, and gin have practically displaced foreign sorts.

A HELPLESS MOTHER.

MR. T. D. FRY, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, in May last convicted Anjana, woman, of leaving her child with the intention of wholly abandoning it, and sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was charged under section 317 of the Penal Code, with having left her child, aged 15 days, in an unoccupied house with the intention of wholly abandoning it. She was a widow residing at Pangaon. In February last, she left her village with her three children and made her way to Malegaon, where she was found by a Koli woman who gave her shelter as she was in great distress. Ten days later she gave birth to a male child and after twelve days thereafter she went away with her children. On the 18th February, one Chanbassappa found lying, in his ruined oart a child which had been identified as the child to which the accused had given birth. It was sent to the orphanage at Barsi, and enquiries led to the arrest of the accused, who was placed before a Magistrate at Barsi and made a confession in which she stated that she had left the child because it seemed ill and she despaired of its life. She also added that she was maddened by the cries of her other children for food. Before the committing Magistrate she repeated her admission that she had abandoned her child and stated that she had left it near the temple in the hope that the people attending it would take care of it. In the Sessions Court, she denied that she abandoned her child, and alleged that she made confessions through fear of ill-treatment. She stated that she had gone out begging with two of her children, leaving the baby with a three year old child to look after it; that on her return the baby was missing and that on her making inquiries for it at the police station, she was accused of having abandoned the child; was told that it had been sent to Barsi, and was bound over to appear again in ten days. She added that before the ten days had expired she was again called and placed before a Magistrate. Mr. Fry did not believe the accused when she said that her absence from the child was intended to be merely temporary. He was satisfied upon the evidence that she abandoned the child. At the same time he believed that she had reason to hope that the child would be at once discovered and cared for. In sentencing the accused who had already been in custody for about two months, Mr. Fry took into consideration that fact, and the fact that the accused was in great distress owing to her other children being without food. He convicted the accused and sentenced her to six months rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships taking into consideration all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

Biliousness is only another name for clogged or sluggish liver caused by rich food, or by eating too much meat, or by taking too little exercise. It is a common complaint in this country, but can be quickly remedied by stimulating the flow of bile, which softens the mass, so that the poisons are carried out of the system, and the liver bowels relieved and toned up, and thus get at the first cause of liver trouble and biliousness. Doan's Dinner Pills are an effective and safe medicine for the liver and bowels, and are purely vegetable. They are sold by all Chemists.

CRICKET.

MAHOMEDAN C.C. vs. BOMBAY BORAHS C. C.

This match was played on the Cross Maidan on Saturday and resulted in a draw owing to time though in the tendency of the game was in favour of the M. C. C. who scored 150 for 5 wickets. Tumbooovala, who played for the Borahs C. was very unlucky throughout on the wicket, sticky as it was, and captured only 2 wickets for 71 runs.

M. C. C.

Mr Ghansar, c Ahmedali, b Fidally	7
Mr Usman, c Wazeer, b Tumboovala	3
Mr Ismail, c and b Mahomedali	57
Mr Parkar, c Wazeer, b Fidally	8
Mr Barafvala, b Tumboovala	2
Mr Shaik Hussein, b Fidally	5
Mr Narmavala, not out	51
Mr Mulla, Mr Idrus, Mr Palobe, Mr Ismail Sharcef... } to bat	
Extras	17
Total	150

B. B. C. C.

Mr Kaderbhoy, c Ghansar, b Idrus	0
Mr Kayumbhai, b Idrus	3
Mr Tumboovala, b Idrus	22
Mr Ahmedali, b Ghansar	6
Mr Mahomedali, b Ghansar	2
Mr Fidally, c Usman, b Idrus	7
Mr Wazur, b Idrus	10
Mr Mahomedali, b Narmavala	3
Soilmanjee, not out	22
Kamrudin, not out	4
Muradali, to bat	
Extras	16
Total	95

MAHOMEDAN C. C. vs. KANARA C. C.

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a victory for the M. C. C, bythree runs. Excepting Mr. Waman who alone was able to get into double figures all the K. C. C. were diposed of for 47, Bustani capturing 4 wickets for 20 runs. For the K. C. C. Kaikani was more successful and captured 5 wickets for 37 runs, but Bustani and Parkar made a most timely contribution of 10 and 12 each respectively for their side. Scores :—

KANARA C. C.

Mr Narsingrao, b Bustani	5
Mr Deorae, c Usmao, b Bustani	0
Mr Vagh, c and b Bustani	2
Mr Shevrao, l b w b Bustani	0
Mr Kaikani, c S Hussin, b Narmavala	8
Mr Goteskav, c G Hussin, b Poloba	3
Mr Waman, b Paloba	15
Mr Ganesh, b Paloba	2
Mr Anand, c and b Narmavala	0
Mr Shamrao, b Narmavala	2
Mr Kalianpure, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	47

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

Mr G Husein, b Kaikani	7
Mr Dadamiya, c Shamrao, b Gotaskar	6
Mr Narmavala, c Shamrao, b Kaikani	4
Mr Usman, b Kaikani	1
Mr Barafvalla, l b w b Kaikani	1
Mr Palobe, c and b Shamrao	1
Mr Parkar, c and b Gotaskar	12
Mr Andathey, c Shamrao, b Gotaskar	2
Mr Bustani, c Vagh, b Kaikani	10
Mr S Husein, b Gotaskar	1
Mr Ismail, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	50

NORTHCOTE SHIELD MATCH.

Second Innings.

Mr N H Vohra, b Pandit	34
Mr M U Mehta, b Pandit	1
Mr H P Dave, b Pandit	0
Mr K P Dalal, b Desai	30
Mr V S Vohra, retired, Mr C S Mehta (Capt), Mr H K Vaccha, Mr P S Mehta, Mr D U Mehta, Mr D F Kamdin, Mr S L Mehta } Did not bat.	
Extra	0
Total	65

* In this case the visitors being dissatisfied over the umpire's decision retired from the field.

R. I. L. I. vs. P. W. D. C. C.

A cricket match was played between these teams on Saturday, on the Oval and resulted in a draw in favour of the R. I. L. I. The P. W. D. scored 86 runs to which Messrs. Hogan, Roberts and Theodore contributed 26 and 21 and 12 runs respectively. The R. I. L. I. played out time and scored 74 runs for the loss of 5 wickets. Messrs. D'Mello and D'Costa scored 36 and 21 (not out) runs respectively.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 9th and 10th Silver Spoon Competitions of the above Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning last, but owing to a very strong wind blowing the shooting was not up to the average.

The next shoot will take place on Saturday morning the 6th instant, distances 700 and 800 yards. The following are the scores :—

	Score 500	Yds.
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	32	a
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P R Volrs	32	b
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Volrs	32	c
Sgt-Maj A Harrison, G I P R Volrs	27	
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	27	
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	26	
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26	
Cr-Sgt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	26	
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs	25	
Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	25	
Sgt-Instr J Quinton, G I P R Volrs	24	

a Handicapped 4 Points, Winner of 2nd Spoon.
b Winner of 1st Spoon.
c Handicapped 4 Points.

	Score 600	Yds.
Cr-Sgt P R Soundy, Bombay Vol Rifles	30	a
Sgt-Instr J Quinton, G I P R Volrs	30	b
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P R Volrs	29	c
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs	29	d
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Volrs	27	
Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	27	
Sgt Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	25	
Sgt-Maj A Harrison, G I P R Volrs	24	
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	22	
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	22	
Sgt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	18	
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	15	

a Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
b Winner of 1st Spoon.
c Handicapped 2 Points.
d Handicapped 4 Points.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST SOAP MERCHANTS.

IN the District Court of Karachi, the Erasmic Company, Limited, by its attorney, Rustomjee Hormasjee Jamsetjee Rustomjee, sued for an injunction to restrain Walter Nutter, and John Nutter, Europeans of London, merchants, carrying on business in Karachi in the name of Walter Nutter and Company, by their manager Dorabjee Rustomjee Messman, Noorbhoy Esmailjee Lotia Borah, Merchant, and Abdul Hussein Kadibhoy Borah Merchant, carrying on business in Karachi in the name of Kadibhoy Esmailjee Lotia, from importing or procuring for sale or selling toilet soap in boxes bearing thereon any combination of colored device similar to that called the "Erasmic Herb Toilet Soap" Manufactured by plaintiffs.

The case was part heard on the 6th ultimo before Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt District Judge, Messrs Crouch and Nanabhai appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Raymond for the Defendant. Defendants No. 2 and 3 did not appear. A postponement was granted for settlement to the 11th July when the parties filed a written compromise and the Court decreed in the terms of the compromise and granted an injunction restraining the defendants from importing or procuring to be sold or selling or exposing for sale any soap in cartoons or boxes bearing thereon any combination of colored devices, and which is manufactured by Gottlieb Taussig of Vienna and is marked as "Luxury Muse Toilet Soap," (and which was formerly marked and known as Kustory Musc Soap) and similar to that imported by Defendants No. 2 & 3 shortly before the filing of the suit, a sample of which has been exhibited in the suit, or any soap bearing thereon or any of them marks or devices, which shall be so construed or expressed, as to represent or to induce the belief that the soap so imported or sold by them or any of them, is the merchandise of the plaintiffs.

The Court further directed in terms of compromise that Rs. 400 be paid as costs by defendant No. 1. to the plaintiffs.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

FOREIGN SPOTS TO TOUCH.

(Concluded from page 4.)

By this same golf course, a delightful retreat, in hot weather, even though you do not drive and put, there has just been laid down a tennis court, the only real one of the name in Dieppe. I rather fancy, if you were to inquire, that M. Bloch has had something to do with that too.

M. Coche is the Mayor of Dieppe, a lawyer with years of experience in town government and in the human nature of the tourist. He takes pride in the "selectness" (excuse the word, there is no other to express it, even the French admit that) of his good town. If you wish to hear his eloquence, you have only to hint darkly at some resemblance to Boulogne. There is no sand worth speaking about at Dieppe. M. Coche glories in the fact. Sand is blinding and bad for the eyesight; and what a fraud upon the tourist when he discovers that the thing he has come to see is removed three-quarters of a mile away at low-tide! No; there is no danger of forgetting the sea at Dieppe. It is there in front, washing at your feet and inviting an immediate plunge in its cool, green depths. The sea is green at Dieppe, with a broad band of darkening blue where sky and waters meet. But the colour changes to ultramarine when you get round the point, and the sea is sheltered from the "sou'-wester" which sends Neptune's horses romping and racing over the broad expanse, dotted this afternoon with brown-sailed fishing-craft and furrowed by the excursion steamers. But to return to M. Coche. He has dreams of the future greatness of ths town, when the outer port is constructed by a prolongation of the existing jetties, enabling the cross-Channel beats to berth at any state of the tide and irrespective of the weather. These works will cost six millions of francs (£240,000), and the town is undertaking it with the assistance of the State. "Then," says M. Coche, "we hope to have three services a day from England." He also anticipate a beautified yacht-basin, all planted with trees, and perhaps a glorified regatta which would recall the splendours of the Cowes week. Indeed, Dieppe is already a favourite harbour for the yachtsman. Scoffers say they never leave staying month after month, and only adventuring into the Channel when the sea is in its gentlest mood.

All the people to whom I have spoken agree that there is everything to favour the development of Dieppe. The town has a superabundant water supply, and it runs to waste down the streets. Meat and other food-stuffs, grown on the Normandy farms are cheap and good. The country round is superb; the roads are excellent for motor and cycle. It may be as well to mention that the motor-cycle now has to pay duty like the larger machine (sixty francs the hundred kilos), reimbursed on leaving the country, Cycles are no longer given a "permis de circulation" merely on showing the C. T. C. plaque and paying sixty centimes. The owner has, likewise, to pay duty unless he is furnished with a Customs ticket in advance. These hints may, perhaps, save annoyance and appeals to the Consular authorities. It may be said generally that the Customs are stricter than heretofore in the application of the law towards motors and cycles.

THE LOSS OF THE AUSTRALIA.

THE VESSEL ON FIRE.

MELBOURNE, July 15.—The wrecked steamer 'Australia' was ablaze to-day from right aft to the bridge, and it seems certain that before to-morrow the fire will have spread all over the vessel. To-night the effect was described by the look-out at Queenscliff as grand. The flames reach near to the top of the main masts. The fire started right aft, and all the mast and funnels were still standing at dusk. No attempt was made to board the vessels during the afternoon owing to the heavy sea breaking against her side. It is impossible to state definitely how the fire started, but probably its origin was spontaneous combustion among a quantity of greasy cotton waste. It is reported that the underwriters have lost at least four sets of diving gear. The hull of the 'Australia' is still staunch, and lies in the same position as where it was shortly after the wreck. All the stevedores, who were engaged on salvage work, have been discharged.

Melbourne, July 17.—What with heavy rain and the heavy sea which has been breaking on board the wrecked vessel Australia the fire which occurred on the ship has been practically extinguished. Here and there the cargo and woodwork are smouldering, but beyond that nothing remains of the raging flames of Friday and yesterday, except the terrible results of the fire. The interior of the vessel is almost completely gutted, and presents the appearance of a huge scrap-iron heap. Everywhere the ironwork is twisted and broken, and there are but few spots firm enough to hold the weight of the main masts and funnels, which are still standing but might at any moment crash down amongst the debris. If salvage operations are to be continued, the greatest difficulties will be met with by the stevedores; and under the most favourable circumstances their task will be dangerous. The port side of the Australia has caved in slightly, but otherwise the hull remains exactly in the same condition as it has been since the disaster occurred. Yesterday a big sea was running, and as the waves dashed up against the heated sides of the vessel clouds of steam arose. To-day the sea was moderating, although it was high enough this afternoon to make the task of getting on board an exceedingly dangerous one. Some £400 worth of diving gear which was left on board by the Underwriters' Association has been totally destroyed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Melbourne, July 17.—The fire that broke out on the wrecked mail steamer, Australia on Friday last burned fiercely until yesterday evening, when everything of a perishable nature above the water line had been consumed. A heavy sea prevented boats from going alongside, so that the flames had uninterrupted possession of the wreck. To-day the sea abated and the boat was boarded. It was then seen that the whole of the hurricane deck (with the exception of a small portion of the bridge on the weather side) had collapsed and fallen on to the main deck. All the wood work was demolished. So intense had been the heat that marble baths were burned into powder. The bulwarks on the lee side caved in for about ten feet, but otherwise the frame of the vessel appeared unimpaired. The effect of the fire has greatly wrecked the vessel, and she is now unlikely to withstand a strong southerly breeze. Before salvage work can proceed, the debris from the fire will have to be removed. This will mean heavy cost and considerable risk. The value of the cargo still in the holds has been estimated at £40,000. During last week divers explored the sea bottom, and were inclined to think that the vessel might be successfully floated off. Now however, such a feat will be impossible. The origin of the fire is still a mystery. It seems impossible that it could have resulted from escaped sparks from the donkey engines, as the latter were standing in slush, and fire precautions seem to have been taken against the spread of fire from them. At 8 o'clock on Friday morning the vessel was quite safe, but two hours later she was enveloped in smoke and flames.

Melbourne, July 18.—The fire is still burning fiercely on the wrecked steamer Australia. Dence masses of smoke are coming from the steamer, indicating that the fire is burning furiously below. The port side of the vessel has collapsed, and the ship now looks a complete wreck. It is impossible to get on board, owing to the heat and the heavy sea. The weather is now moderating.

SOME IMPORTANT BOOKS.

WE notice that a new edition of Mayne's Criminal Law of India, revised to August, 1904, is announced by Higginbotham and Co., Madras. The price will be Rs. 21, the same as former editions. Mayne's Criminal Law is probably the soundest Criminal Law book published and enjoys the privilege of being prescribed for every University in India where Law Examinations are held.

Another new book to be issued by this enterprising firm is Wyvern's New Indian Cookery Book, which will supersede his well-known "Culinary Jottings," which has long been the most popular of Indian Cookery books. The new book, the price of which will be about Rs. 4-8, is reconstructed and thoroughly overhauled, and while it will appeal primarily to those whose abode is in this sandy sunsteeped land, yet the Anglo Indian who has retired from the land of his youth will find in this book a guide to the production of the favourite dishes on which in times past he regaled himself.

Members of the Masonic Craft will be pleased to hear that Greenlaws's "Masonic Lectures" are being re-issued. These Lectures, delivered in open Lodge, Chapter, etc., by Rt. Wor. Bro, Colonel Alex. John Greenlaw, 31°, District Grand Master for Burmah, and holding many other high Masonic appointments, have long been "out of print" and Messrs. Higginbotham and Company, are now re-issuing them at Rs. 5, three rupees cheaper than the original edition.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JULY 15.

SABBATARIAN LAW.

CERTAIN perishable goods may be sold upon the day of rest, and he is quite out of court that thinks a legal obligation entered into on a Sunday is voided by the event's happening on that day. A tradesman may draw or accept a bill of exchange on the Sabbath and a dealer may sell his horse. A baker may not bake bread upon Sunday, but may cook his customer's dinner. Coach-hirers, drivers, and farmers are exempt from the law, as is the man who fishes for salmon with rod and line; not so he, however, who would employ nets, whether for the fish or for game. As to the latter the killing in any fashion on Sunday is illegal. The Scot, who is so strict a Sabbatarian, and forbids salmon fishing in any form on Sundays, was at one time wont to hold his fairs and markets, his courts of law, his archery tournaments, aye even in the kirkyard itself, and perform his stage plays upon the day which his descendants now so properly reverence. In other nations than ours, the setting aside of one day a week has been enforced by rigid statute. The custom, apparently, is as old as civilisation. Certainly long before Moses inscribed the Sabbath law upon his tables of stone it had been observed in Babylonia and Assyria, and the Jews from whom we adopted it, but "conveyed" an ordinance of the pagans.

AN ECHO OF TRAGEDY.

There has fallen this week-end the anniversary of one of the most terrible tragedies that have occurred within the time of King Edward. His nurse, an Esher woman, murdered her six children by cutting their throats. Then she cut her own, but not with such severity as to destroy her life. The poor creature had acted in a delirium, had seized a razor in the middle of the night, gone from child to child, taking the life of each in succession. All England was thrilled with horror at the news. What if the frenzy had come upon the wretched creature while she kept watch over her Royal charge? Surgical skill recalled her from the brink of the grave, and she was placed upon her trial. There was a sad story behind the whole matter and the jury acquitted her on the ground of insanity.

A LITTLE JUBILEE.

The Crystal Palace authorities have not let the grass grow under their feet, but have already disposed of their jubilee celebrations. As a matter of fact the fiftieth anniversary fell this week of the formal opening by Queen Victoria. We have got used to big crowds at Sydenham now—we have seen six figure assemblies there within recent years. Fifty years ago, however, they thought record had been for all time established when forty thousand people assembled at the Palace to welcome the Queen and give emphasis to the cordial wishes she expressed towards the enterprise. She hoped that "this wonderful structure and all it contains may long continue to interest and elevate, as well as to delight and amuse the minds of all my people." Many fortuitous circumstances have combined to make the Palace what it is. Had not a gardener's polite boy offered a peach to a former Duke of Devonshire, there would have been no Paxton, and had Paxton not been driven for time he might have designed a far more elaborate and less successful building for the Great Exhibition, in which case no one would have thought it worth while to transport the temple of glass from Hyde Park to Sydenham.

THE VOICE OF THE DEAD.

The suggestion of the Port Arthur garrison that its fleet should do something to earn its keep is the last thing to which the Japanese would demur. They want nothing better than an open-sea fight. It was just this time half a century back that we were saying pretty much the same thing ourselves in respect of the Muscovite. Lord John Russell expressed the national feeling when he told the City of London how badly we wanted to come to close quarters with the Russians. We have reviewed the glories of Nelson, of St. Vincent, of Camperdown he said but the victories which they gained were achieved over an enemy which came out into the open sea to meet them, and who in fair fight, were encountered by the prowess and volour of our admirals and sailors. We have now to deal with an enemy who encloses his ships in walls of granite, who places them behind stone walls and batteries of guns, and who has never ventured to meet Dundas or Napier in the open sea. The Russians knew something even when naval warfare under approximately modern conditions was in its infancy.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

There is a story, brought to mind by the marriage of the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, a story of the brave old days in which the heroine was ancestress of the bride of to-day. She was Grisel Cochrane, daughter of a fine old character of the time James II., who had become involved in proceedings out of which a capital charge arose. It was in the great goal of Edinburgh that he lay and so apprehensive was he that any of his sons should be involved that he forbade them to visit him. But one day the door of his cell opened and in stepped his daughter Grisel. She had to won upon the feelings of her father's janitors that they permitted her several times to visit him. At last the time for execution drew near. It was ascertained that the death warrant was on the way from London, and the father bade his daughter good-bye and warned her that she must incur no risk by attempting any means of saving him.

THERE WERE GIANTESSES.

The scene shifts to a hamlet between Berwick and Belford, where resided Grisel's old nurse. The young heroine induced her to furnish male attire, and garbed as a boy, turn into a little place just south of Berwick. The supposititious boy asked for a meal. Certainly the landlady would supply it, but her guest must not make noise, lest he disturb the King's messenger who lay in an adjoining apartment with the mails beneath his head. The boy declined to take beer. Would the landlady fetch him a draught of water from the spring if he paid her beer price for it? The woman agreed, and the girl was left in the place with only the messenger and herself as tenants. The man's pistols lay beside him. She took them up and withdrew their charges. When the messenger set forth again the "boy" met him on the road and demanded his mail. For answer the courier drew his pistols, but both were useless. He handed over his bags, from which the girl drew the warrant for her father's execution. The delay caused by the theft afforded time sufficient to enable a reprieve to be sought and granted and a heroine's magnificent daring justified.

A MIGHT-HAVE-BEEN.

The agitation against the fortune-tellers and dealers in various more or less plausible forms of quackery, of which we are hearing just now, makes it interesting to remember that the world might have lost some of its choicest poetry, had a certain spiritualist had his way. It was none other than Frederic Tennyson who was so impressed by spiritrapping that his head had become as much turned as the table whose waltzings used so to delight him. He desired his brother, the Poet Laureate, to give up everything to propagate spiritualism. Frederick told the old story of an unmusical girl made to play music by invisible influence, and of a stout old gentleman being suddenly picked up and whizzed through the thickness of solid wall all in a moment to be found in a courtward of a house a mile and a-half distant, whose gates were closed and locked. The poet did believe there was something in spiritualism—we have all read a remarkable letter to Queen Victoria on the subject, but he could not swallow the story of the fat old gentleman's travels. So he contented himself with poetry and let spiritualism alone, and we are all the better of his choice.

SIDE LIGHTS.

The present war has had singularly little effect upon the price of articles imported into this country. Probably not one in a million could hit upon any product of daily use whose price is affected. But an effect is felt, perhaps severely in some trades. Camphor and menthol are the two articles affected. We depend upon Japan and Formosa for our supply. The result of the war is that the supply of these important articles is practically stopped. The wholesale price of camphor in ordinary circumstances, I believe, is about two times of peace reaches the chemist at eightpence the ounce. War has sent it up to 1s. 9d. This must be very serious to commerce. Menthol, apart from the ordinary uses for headache and what not, is a valuable specific in solution for diphtheria, while camphor plays an important part as medicine, for internal as well as external application. Both compositions are capable of adulteration; menthol with thymol, eucalyptol and so on becomes a powerful irritant and is best left alone.

TELLING THE NEWS.

If Judge Parker had made a careful search for a situation he could scarcely have chosen a more unconventional one than that in which they found him when the reporters hurried to tell him of his nomination for the Presidency. President Roosevelt was up shooting in the Adirondack Mountains when they went to call him to White House and tell the tale of tragedy that underlay his preferment. Queen Victoria asked And am I really Queen of England when the courtiers arrived post haste with the tidings. Then give me one hour alone, she asked her mother. Sir Stephen Fox, Clerk of the Kitchen, was among the first to get wind of Cromwell's death, and whirled off with it to Charles II., whom he found playing tennis with Spanish grandees. Charles was so well pleased with his message that he remembered its bearer in a manner inconsistent with his usual ingratitude for and forgetfulness of past favours.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Charpentier, of Nancy has directly determined the frequency of the nervous oscillations in man by means of the N and rays, finds its mean value lies between 800 and 850 vibrations a second. This is nearly the frequency already discovered by him for a frog nerve (750 and 800), and by M. Ddmond Meyer for a dog nerve.

MM. Lampmay and Mathieu have invented an appratus for lifting fallen horses which is effective and humane. It consists of a tripod, supporting by pulleys and chains a broad belt or band which goes under the belly of the horse. On pulling the chains the horse is lifted to its feet.

M. Blondlot has made further experiments on the emission of particles having weight from metals—for example, a five-francpiece. He has tried the effect of magnetic and electric forces on the emanation, and he infers from his experiments that the silver coin in question emits three kinds of particles or corpuscles—viz., particles not electrified, particles electrified positively, and particles electrified negatively. The electrified particles from convection currents of electricity which are deviated by a magnet just as an ordinary electric current is deviated. The non-electrified particles are not deviated by a magnet.

The emission of these particles is disturbed by air currents; for instance, by playing a fan before it; and the particles have a trajectory like that of projectiles in a resisting medium.

M. Blondolt, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, also describes an improvement in his method of photographing the emission of N rays from bodies. The rays are concentrated by a lens of aluminium on a small electric spark between convex points of platinum. The points are first brought close and then drawn apart until the brightness of spark begins to diminish. The spark is then most sensitive to the N rays and the photographs taken of it under the action of the rays give the best results. The spark can be examined through ground glass covered with black paper having a small hole just in front of the spark. A slow development of the photographic images is best.

The idea of distributing time to city clocks by wireless telegraph signals has advanced a step in the experiments of M. Bigourdain, who employed two different sorts of apparatus for receiving the signals, namely Popoff-Ducretet radio-telephone, that is to say a combination of coherer and telephone such as Professor Hughes employed in his unpublished wireless signalling experiments over 20 years ago and a wireless telegraph receiving combination of coherer and telegraph instrument having a travelling paper and pen chronograph in place of the telegraph instrument. Good results were obtained over a distance of about 1 1-2 miles, but the range might have been extended so as to cover Paris had the apparatus been adapted for it. The author points out that the correct time could be distributed from astronomical observatories by the transit clock in this way, but he does not explain how interference from other wireless signals flying about in the other is to be excluded.

MM. Moissan and O'Farreley, using an electric furnace have made experiments on boiling and distilling metals from which they conclude that there is a mixture of copper and tin whose composition does not very during ebullitions and also that tin is more difficult to volatilise than copper.

The colonel and officers of the 22nd Regiment of Colonial Infantry (France) have testified in writing that, on April 2 last, during a snow storm all over Hyeres with very large flakes (now and again one as large as a five-franc piece), the "para-hail" cannon of Dr. Vidal, whose property is near the barrack of the regiment, caused the snow to cease falling over the barracks and his property, while it continued to fall for fifteen minutes or more on the surrounding district. The four or five shots of black cartridge fired into the air made, in fact, a sort of hole in the snowstorm 500 to 700 metres in diameter.

Herr Wittfeld, engineer to the German Government, has constructed a locomotive able to draw a train of 180 tons at a speed of 100 miles an hour. It has been tried on the State Railways of Cassel-Berlin, and Hanover-Berlin, and is now on view at the St. Louis Exhibition.

MM. De la Vaulx and Hervo, the French aeronauts have invented a new aluminium helix, or screw, for motog balloons, which was described, with measurements, to a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences.

The "animal inconnu," as the chary savants of the Academie des Sciences call the "great sea serpent," reported from the Far East by Admiral Jonquieres, and seen by Lieutenant L'Eost, of the gunboat, "Decidee," at the 'Noix" (Nut) Rock in the Bay of Along, on February 25th last, is doubtless of the same species as those observed in 1897 and 1898 in the same seas by Lieutenant Lagresille, of the "Avalanche."

According to the full report of the Admiral, there is a doubt whether the whole of the animal was seen. One witness appears to have seen about 30 metres of it, and another about 10 metres, but as these 10 yards (to speak roughly) were about the same thickness (15 feet), it is probable that much more of the body was invisible under water. One describes the colour as black, with yellow spots, another as all yellowish. The body, which as far as visible had no fins, undulated vertically and also horizontally, while two jets of spray rose from the head, apparently from the nostrils, not from a special "blowhole."

The French Chamber on July 8 adopted unanimously the credit for the creation of a professorship of physics in the University of Paris. M. Curie, the discoverer of radium, will be the first occupant of the new chair.

Professor Bozzoli, director of Clinical Medicine at the University at Turin, has communicated to the Royal Academy of Medicine his observations on the suprising efficacy of the action of "X" rays in the treatment of certain serious diseases of the blood. He stated that he had succeeded in curing by "X" rays a case of leuchamia which was considered incurable.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, has received a very valuable addition to its collections, through the munificient beques made by the late Mr. Constantine Alexander Ionides, of all his paintings, drawings, etchings, and engravings, which amount to nearly 1,200. In accordance with the terms of the will, that the works should form one separate collection, to be called "The Constantine Alexander Ionides Collection" it has been arranged in two adjoining galleries in the main building of the museum.

The "Sanitary Record" illustrates and describes an ingenious contrivance, applicable to wells of any depth, which at a cost of £10 combines the simplicity of the windless and bucket with the most complete protection of the well from the entrance of any kind of pollution from above, to say nothing of the danger to life incident to uncovered or imperfectly couered wells, and the inconvenience of frozen pumps in winter. It is the "Safety" water elevator, Jonet's patent (104, Leadenhall Street, E. C.), the annual sales of which in France have risen from 257 in 1900, to 2957 in 1903 but which has been only recently introduced into this country. It consists of a domed cover of stout sheet iron well galvanised, and strengthened inside by the annular channel or waterway, and the bridge and stays for supporting the mechanism. Somewhat larger than a "pillar post," it is fitted to a strong cast iron base, which, resting on the brickwork of the well, and extending outwards for some inches, should be set in the concrete paving around. The dome itself is a separate casting, bolted on to the cylindrical portion, but forming a cap or lid removable for repairs or inspection, and is perforated for ventilation. It has been proposed as a further protection against the entrance of mosquitoes, that in those intended for export to the tropics a galvanised or copper wire diaphragm should be interposed, which would permit of freer ventilation than could be had if the apertures in the cap were made much smaller. Inside two cast iron buckets work alternately, that at one end descending empty as that at the other is brought up full. The factory and brewery, the school, asylum or prison, and the large country mansion, must have recourse to steam power, or machinery for pumping the volumes of water they require: but for the more modest establishment, the parsonage, farmhouse, or cottage, and for the well on the village green, Jonet's patent, if all that is claimed for it can be realised, has a big future before it. The "Sanitary Record" goes so far as to say that "if all shallow wells were fined—as Dr. Woodforde, of Reading, recommends—with large glazed earthenware drain pipes, set flange downwards and jointed with cement, and were surmounted with Jonet's safety water elevator, we should hear no more of typhoid fever or other illness in country districts, since the pollution of such wells would no longer be possible. But valuable as it would be here, it would in India be invaluable.

The King's Indian orderly officers have been elected honorary members of the Northbrook Society and among other names recently added to the ordinary members' roll are those of Lord Harris, Sir Richard Temple, Major-Gen. Sir Edwin Collen, Sir George Robertson, Sir W. Bissett, and Sir L. Cappel.

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A friend who was wise
Said "Buy DRESSELHUYS";
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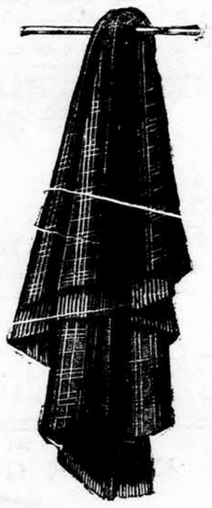

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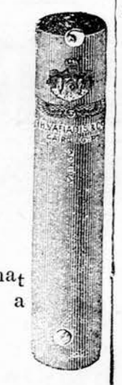

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THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
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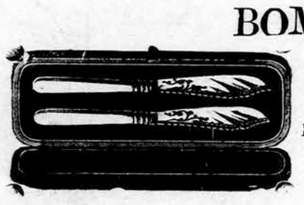

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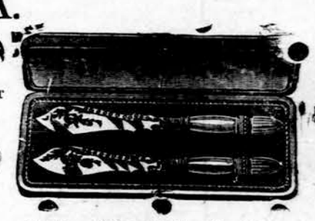

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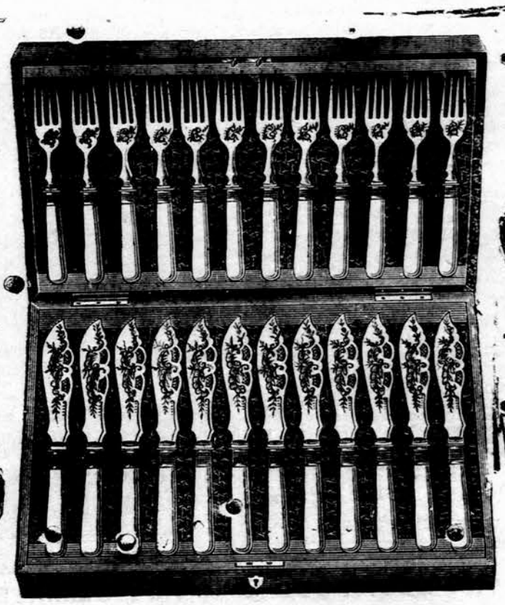

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